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Tuesday, August 4, 1959
Sravana 13, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXXII, 1959/1881 (Saka)

[*August 3 to 14, 1959/Sravana 12 to 23, 1881 (Saka)*]

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 4, 1959/Sravana 13, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Delhi Transport Services

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*4. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri U L Patil:
Shri N Keshava.

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether at a meeting held on the 24th May, 1959, the Delhi State Motor Transport Operators' Conference had urged the Government to explore the possibility of mixed operation of Delhi Transport Service by the DTU and by the private operators,

(b) the other main demands put forth by the Conference, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 9].

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that the DTU buses are inadequate in number in Delhi and are not in a position to meet the needs of the growing population of the capital, may I know what steps Government propose to take to relieve congestion in the DTU buses?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Delhi Transport Committee, functioning under the Delhi Municipal Corporation, is primarily responsible for this function We are assisting them from time to time by giving loans and other assistance as far as possible I think they are taking very energetic measures to augment their capacity

Shri Vajpayee: There is a constant complaint that private cars are being used as taxis in Delhi May I know if the Government had enquired into the complaint?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Such complaints come but specific cases are seldom reported Whenever they are reported they are looked into There are two remedies: to take action under the law where there is provision for dealing with such things and to exercise strict vigilance Only with these two, we can hope to overcome these complaints

Shri Tangamani. One of the demands was that the tyres should be made available at fixed prices to all these private bus operators May I know whether Government have taken steps for supplying them tyres at fixed prices at different centres?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has been decided that licences will on application be granted to established importers which will be valid for the import of tyres and tubes for motor vehicles for a particular period That is one-fifth addition to the quantity Apart from that, we have made some arrangements for the expansion programme The Dunlop and Firestone factories are there and the new factory at Ambattur is also coming

up. So, the Dunlop and Firestone works have issued instructions that these articles should be sold at fixed prices.

Shri Asaar: May I know whether Government have decided to discontinue motor-cycle rickshaws in Delhi and, if so, whether any date has been fixed for it.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Municipal Corporation has taken a decision but we have asked it to reconsider it in view of the fact that if the tonga-type rickshaws are entirely abolished without making suitable replacements by suitable other types of vehicles, there might be paucity of transport

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that the people have put in a demand to the Government requesting that the auto-rickshaws also may be provided with meters?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Such demands have been received

Fodder Banks

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*49. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:** **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up fodder banks; and

(b) if so, where and how many?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, as an experimental measure

(b) One, at Dhulia, in West Khandesh District of Bombay State.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know the main purpose of this bank?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The main purpose is that we are highly short of fodder, especially at times of famine when we have to move fodder from long distances, and at a quick pace which is also a problem. So, we are setting up a fodder bank to meet an emergency and we are thinking of having a pilot project.

Shri R. C. Majhi: What will be the estimated cost of this bank?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This is a pilot project which will cost about Rs 10 lakhs and will be started very soon and the sanction has been given. The idea is to produce and stock gradually increasing quantities each year apart from one hundred lakh pounds of fodder to be sold every year Starting from the first year we will stock ten lakh pounds, in the second year, 20 lakhs pounds and in the third year 30 lakhs pounds.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it is not a fact that it has been proposed in the Plan to have a good variety of grass in the forest areas?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, we have a plan As part of the Plan we have established this bank and though it is a bank we intend to cultivate, as an experimental measure, various types of grasses Normally these would be edible grasses Apart from that, some of the foreign grasses are also intended to be cultivated

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know how these banks will be operated and who will be the customers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is directly financed by the Centre but it is managed by the State Forest Department of the Bombay Government. The grass will be grown in the forest areas, and especially in that area, 10,000 acres of forest area have been selected.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know the functions of this bank and whether fodder will be distributed to the cattle-owners?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The function is, that it will stock fodder and in times of emergency it will be distributed to the needy people in the surrounding areas.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the Government have taken any survey of the entire situation and whether they can give us any idea as to how much of the fodder is destroyed, because fodder is not properly stored? I am asking the question particularly with reference to Rajasthan.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have unfortunately not yet developed proper methods of preservation of all fodder produced. We have not got much experience of the fodder bank. So, as an experimental measure we are starting these, and with this experience, we intend to expand the scheme. In the third Plan also we intend to have one more area near Gwalior.

Claims of Postal Savings Bank Accounts and Certificates

*58. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many claims of savings bank accounts and postal certificates of displaced persons have been registered during the period from 15th May, 1958 to 14th November, 1958;

(b) whether all the cases have been settled; and

(c) what is the procedure adopted to settle the claims?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Savings Banks Accounts 3504, Postal Certificates 4899.

(b) No

(c) Verification lists are sent to Pakistan and claims are settled on the return of verification lists duly verified.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the number of cases that have been registered where they had no savings certificates or pass-books and how those cases have been settled?

Shri S. K. Patil: The number of cases vary because different dates have been given. The post office savings bank accounts are up to 31st March, 1949 That is one date. For the postal certificates, the date is 30th June, 1949. Out of these amounts—of course the number is not here but the money involved is here—we have admitted Rs. 2,19,081 on one account and Rs 3,02,260 on the other account

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it a fact that it takes about a year or more than a year for the verification of each case and, if so, what steps are being taken to see that the verification period is somewhat lessened?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is nothing like the verification period, because certain formalities have got to be gone into We are concerned with money and the claims and a procedure has been laid down, but because of the difficulty which the hon. Member is mentioning, we had other things also. By having the idemnity bonds and having a special committee, we are trying to process these cases with good results As a result of that, the value of Indian claims transferred during the period was Rs 113 lakhs which is quite big as compared to the fresh registered claims for which the figures are Rs 11 lakhs for Savings Bank account and Rs 19 lakhs for postal certificates. The value of the Indian claims still requiring to be transferred is somewhere near Rs 144 lakhs That is as a result of the special committee that the Rehabilitation Ministry had. I think that has done quite a good job

Shri S. C. Samanta: Pending the finalization of the case, may I know whether any interim payment has been made by this Government where the cases are genuine but difficult?

Shri S. K. Patil: The question of interim payment does not arise. As

I have explained, we have made arrangements which are not subject to what Pakistan will do. On our own if we are satisfied that it should be done, then we make the payment, and adjustments of course, is subject to the claims being verified. There would be an account between us and Pakistan, and as a result of that, we have been able to do that. Therefore, rather than giving any interim payment, etc., we do it on our own and in many cases we give the full claim.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know that by taking these idemnity bonds we accept the claims as a general policy?

Shri S. K. Patil: It has been a general policy in respect of claims registered by the original prescribed dates.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The hon Minister has pointed out that certain formalities have to be fulfilled before the payment is made. May I know how much time is taken for going through the formalities?

Shri S. K. Patil: The special procedure for transfer is this The transferee post office was to send to the transferring post office the list in quadruplicate giving complete particulars of the accounts and certificates required to be transferred for verification, etc. On the receipt of copies of accounts and certificates, it will be treated as transferred We cannot lay down any time; it has got to be verified and two Governments are interested in it. Naturally it takes time. You cannot lay down that within a particular time it has to be done. Therefore, in order to circumvent that, we have issued the other instructions, viz., on our own by the indemnity bond, etc. We take a reasonable risk in doing that, but it has got to be taken, because the money has to be paid.

Purchase of Rice from Burma

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*51. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Raghunah Singh:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Damar:
Shri Ansar:
Shri Jaipal Singh:
Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Bhanja Deo:
Shri Anrobindo Ghosal:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether terms of purchase of Burmese rice have been settled by the Government;

(b) if so, the nature of settlement reached;

(c) whether any delegation went to Burma to negotiate in this respect;

(d) if so, the number of officials who went there, and

(e) the expenditure incurred in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) A contract was signed on the 13th June, 1959 with the Government of Burma for the purchase of 3·5 lakh tons of rice in 1959 Of this quantity 2·5 lakh tons are to be raw rice at £33 per ton F.O.B. and 1 lakh tons are to be full boiled rice at £32-12-0 per ton F.O.B.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Three.

(e) About Rs. 8,100.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: There had been a contract with the Burma Government about the purchase of rice in some previous year How does this contract now entered into differ in terms from the previous one?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It does not differ in terms; it is part of the long-term agreement entered in May, 1956 As a condition of that agreement, Burma had to supply 2 million tons of rice over a period of 5 years The prices of rice to be supplied for 1959 and 1960 were not fixed at that time when the agreement was entered into It was for the purpose of fixing the prices that the delegation went there

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether other countries have been approached for the purchase of rice at better prices and if so, what are the names of those countries?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No other countries have been approached

Shri C. D. Pande: Is it a fact that in previous years when India purchased rice from Burma, it was at a certain price, that Burma sold rice at cheaper rates to the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union sold it to India at the same price? May I know whether it is a fact that there is discrepency between the prices offered by India and Russia?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I think my hon friend is referring to the transaction we entered into sometime in 1957 That related only to a small quantity Russia purchased some quantity and for the very same price it was transferred to us, because Russia did not want that rice. With regard to the prices, I do not think there was much difference

Shrimati Maida Ahmed: It is reported that similar rice deals were settled with Pakistan and Ceylon at the rate of £32 per ton; then, may I know the reasons why our Government are paying a higher price than what other countries have paid?

Shri A. P Jain: I doubt the correctness of the statement that Pakistan has paid at £32 In fact, we have not paid higher price than any other country

Shri Tyagi: Is the price of this rice adjusted in instalments of heavy loans which Burma owes to India, as these instalments fall due, or is the price paid in cash?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is paid in cash

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस रेट पर हमने वह चावल लिया है, उसी चावल का रेट इस वक्त रंगून में क्या है और क्या यह बात ठीक है कि उसी चावल का रेट वहां पांच आना कम है ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : हमने जिस रेट के ऊपर यह चावल लिया है, उस रेट का मुकाबला उन रेट्स से किया गया है जो कि इटरनेशनल मार्किट में हैं और जैसा मैंने कहा है कि हमने जो चावल के दाम दिए हैं, वे दाम किसी दूसरे मुल्क को बेचे गए चावल के दाम से ज्यादा नहीं हैं।

Shri Amar: May I know how much quantity was received by us from Burma out of our total order placed with them?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In 1956, the contract was to supply 3 lakhs tons We have received 2,81,235 tons. In 1957 the contract was for 5 lakhs tons and we got the entire quantity In 1958, out of 5 lakhs tons contracted, we have received only 3,72,543 tons.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether at any stage of the negotiations, the delegation suggested that the price of rice has to be adjusted against the dues which Burma owes to us?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That too formed part of the negotiations carried on long before, but it was not negotiated as part of the agreement.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Is the Government aware that China this year has had a very huge surplus of rice and if so, why no approach was made to China to see if rice could be got at cheaper price?

Shri A. P. Jain: China offered some rice, but it was at a price higher than the price paid to Burma

Shri Joachim Alva: When this is a Government to Government transaction, may I know whether any private party entered into this transaction or whether any brokerage was paid to any private party or was there any claim by any private party?

Shri A. P. Jain: No private party entered into this transaction No private party had anything to do with it

Shri Damani: In these purchases, may I know whether any negotiations for barter deal were made?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no question of barter deal This was an agreement entered into several years ago Under that agreement, certain quantities have to be imported every year for five years So the import this year is part of the old agreement

Travel Agents Association of India

*52. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee of the Travel Agents Association of India at its session held at Mussoorie during the last week of April, 1959 urged the Government to reconsider their decision on the reduction of the basic allowance for Indians visiting foreign countries; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have acceded to their demand?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes. The Travel Agents Association at its session held at Mussoorie during the last week of April passed a Resolution requesting the Government to reconsider their decision regarding the suspension of basic travelling allowance. Since the Resolution was received from the Association by special request only on the 1st August, 1959 it has not been possible for Government to consider it

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know how far this decision has affected the visits of Indians to foreign countries?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There has been a perceptible decline in the number of Indians visitmg abroad

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that Air India International have also requested the Government of India to reconsider their decision regarding the basic travelling allowance to Indians?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That demand has been made I am not quite aware whether Air India International also has done it

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the Government aware that this step has only resulted in imaginary saving in foreign exchange inasmuch as the unclassified returns to this country have come down from Rs 48 crores in 1956 to Rs 37 crores and this is a direct effect of this particular measure adopted by the Government of India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly give the figures, but we have received some reports like that

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that as an indirect consequence of reduction in basic travelling allowance, whereas the number of tourists has increased by several thousands, the tourist foreign exchange earnings have not increased in the same proportion?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): Why indirect, Sir? There is a direct effect on the earnings. Surely on account of this reduction, not only our people do not go outside, but fewer outsiders come here. As regards the other eventuality, although the number of tourists is the same or has increased slightly, earnings have gone down for obvious reasons.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Ministry of Transport and Communications has discussed with the Finance Ministry this crucial point that this measure has adversely affected not only tourism, but the foreign exchange position, inasmuch as the foreign exchange earnings have gone down from Rs 48 crores to Rs. 37 crores? May I know whether you have discussed this matter with the Finance Ministry and if so, what are the conclusions you have arrived at?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have been very anxious that this basic allowance should be increased and we are discussing it with the Finance Ministry We hope that in the near future we shall be able to increase it

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: How much foreign exchange has been saved due to this decision?

Shri S. K. Patil: Anything that is not spent is saved.

Train Derailment

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*53 **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Amingaon bound 5 Up Express met with an accident on the morning of the 20th May, 1959 between Sonaili and Jhana stations on the Katihar-Siliguri Section of the North East Frontier Railway;

(b) if so, the details of the accident such as its causes, casualties among the passengers and railway staff, relief given, the loss of property of passengers and the railways; and

(c) the steps taken in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 10].

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : स्टेटमेंट को देखने से यह जाहिर होता है कि ३७ आदमी घायल हुए और उनमें से एक आदमी का देहान्त हो गया तथा चार सीरियसली घायल हुए । उन लोगों को सरकार ने ३०० रु० कम्पेन्सेशन दिया । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या चार आदमियों की जान की कीमत सिर्फ ३०० रु० ही है, यानि ७५ रु० फी आदमी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां: यह कोई कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दिया गया है । एक क्लेम्स कमिश्नर मुकर्रर किया गया है जिसके पास क्लेम्स भेजे जायेंगे । वह तो कुछ ऐड हाक पेमेन्ट, किया गया है, जो अस्पताल के जरूरी एखराजात हैं उनके लिये ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: I suggest that SQ No 100 may also be taken up along with this.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to take it

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Just now it was stated that compensation has not been paid May I know whether compensation will be paid to the parties over and above the *ex gratia* payment that has been made to them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The claims will be submitted to the claims commissioner and it is up to him to decide to whom to make payment and what

amount to each individual on the merits of each individual case.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether the General Manager of the section received a letter dated 22nd May from one of the victims of the accident rejecting the press version of that?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The investigation into the accident was made by the Government Inspector of Railways Surely, his finding is more reliable than the press reports or some individual's letter to the General Manager

Shrimati Manjula Devi: That was one of the victims. I want to know whether the General Manager of the section received a letter from one of the victims, rejecting the press reports

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I just submitted, we do not go by the press reports We go by the finding of the Government Inspector of Railways I am not aware of the particular letter which the General Manager is supposed to have received But if any victim had anything to say the proper person to make a submission to was the Government Inspector of Railways

Shri Tangamani: The hon Deputy Minister has stated that the Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, has conducted the enquiry and has given his findings If he has given his findings, what action has the Government taken on the basis of the findings?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: He has only submitted his provisional findings

Shri P. G. Sen: Is it a fact that the local authorities at Purnea differed from the findings of the Government Inspector, so far as the causes for the accident are concerned?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The cause of the accident, as given by the Government Inspector of Railways in his provisional findings, is that the track was tampered with by a person or persons unknown.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने जाहिर किया है कि ट्रैक की टैम्परिंग के कारण ये ऐक्सिडेंट हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे की तरफ से प्रापर कोर्ट में कोई केस रजिस्टर किया गया या नहीं?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मुकामी पुलिस जो है वह तफतीश कर रही है। जब उसको कोई मुजरिम मिल जावेगा जिसने यह किया है तो उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जावेगी।

Expeditious Delivery of Goods by Railways

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*54. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Damani:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have evolved any scheme for increased facility and expeditious delivery in respect of goods transport (including door to door delivery), and

(b) if so, the outline and implications of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Additional measures for expeditious transport of goods and for door to door delivery have been taken

(b) Brief particulars of these measures are —

(1) Provision of Guaranteed Transit Service between specific pairs of important stations where the time of transit is guaranteed beforehand so that the merchants know that the delivery will be effected within a specific target time.

(ii) Running of additional Express or Fast Goods Services.

(iii) Provision of street delivery and collection services at more number of stations.

(iv) Opening of additional Out-Agencies.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know on what sections has this been introduced, at what additional cost and with what effect?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are two items—quick transit service and express goods service. Regarding quick transit service, the list covers about six pages. As regards express goods service, 22 trains are running now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether this is the general pattern which the railway administration wants to adopt all over the railways or is it only to be adopted on particular sections to beat down the competition of the road transport?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Wherever it is justified we shall have them

श्री ह० मु० तारिक : मैं रेलवे मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या उनके पास इस किस्म की शिकायतें पहुची हैं कि आम के जमाने में लोगों को बिजली तो मिल जाती है लेकिन आम नहीं मिलते ? अगर यह दुरुस्त है तो इसके लिये क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया ?

[شری اے - ایم - طارق : میں ریلوے منتری سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا ان کے پاس اس قسم کی شکایتیں پہنچتی ہیں کہ آم کے زمانے میں لوگوں کو بجلی تو مل جاتی ہیں لیکن آم نہیں ملتے - اگر یہ درست ہے تو اس کے لئے کیا ایکشن لیا گیا ۔]

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sometimes yes; mangoes disappear.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister has not answered my previous question. I want to know whether the railways want to adopt this pattern all over the railways or it is only to be adopted on particular sections to beat down the competition from road transport?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already replied that it is adopted wherever necessary.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I repudiate the inference drawn in the latter part of the question. Wherever in between two stations there is enough traffic and it is justified, these services will be introduced.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the names of the cities where the scheme has been introduced and found successful? What are the cities where it is likely to be introduced?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The quick transit service list covers about six pages of typed matter As regard the other service, I can give particulars. In the Central Railways we have got four express goods trains; in Eastern Railways four; in Southern Railways nine and South Eastern Railways five.

Khosla Committee Report on Railway Bridges

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*55. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Kunhan:** / **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** }

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1185 on the 12th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Khosla Committee appointed to go into the conditions of Railway Bridges and to suggest measures for improving the same has since submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) when the examination of the same by the Railway Board is likely to be concluded; and

(d) when action is likely to be initiated on those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any interim report has been received so far.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I understand the committee met finally towards the end of last month and the report is in the process of finalisation Possibly they will meet next month and sign the report.

Shri Tangamani: As early as the 27th November 1958 we were told that even the preliminary report was not available. I would like to know whether at least the preliminary report has been received I want to know whether the hon Minister is speaking about the final report which was expected from the Khosla Committee or he is referring to the preliminary report

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are expecting the final report.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: If the interim report was submitted by this committee, may I know whether that has been examined and whether any step has been taken on that report?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know whether any steps need be taken on a preliminary report It is a very technical matter, a highly complicated matter, as I submitted before this House, and the experts are at it and they are drafting the final report.

Shri Nath Pai: What was the interim report meant for if it was not to be considered?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What were the recommendations made in the interim report? The interim report must have contained some recommendations on certain immediate steps to be taken?

Mr. Speaker: What he wants to know is whether the interim report contained any recommendations worth implementing.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am not sure whether there was any interim report. There will be a final report.

Shri Tyagi: Ignorance is bliss.

Location of Second Shipyard

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*56. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Barman:
Shri V. C. Shukla:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Amar:
Shri Kumbam:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Shankaraiya:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1147 on 12th March, 1959, regarding location of second shipyard and state:

(a) the progress so far made by the High Level Committee appointed to examine the report of the British Shipyard Mission regarding the location of Second Shipyard;

(b) whether a site has since been selected,

(c) if so, the site selected,

(d) the reasons for preferring the said location, and

(e) the steps taken so far for the construction of the Shipyard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Committee felt that an on-the-spot study of the alternative sites at Cochin should be made before a final decision was taken in the matter. The Chairman and two other Members accordingly visited Cochin on the 10th July, 1959, and inspected the sites. As a result

of the inspection, certain further data required by the Committee is being collected. It is expected that the Committee will be able to finalise their recommendations and submit their report very shortly.

(b) to (e) Do not arise

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the note prepared by the West Bengal Government about the location of the second shipyard as proposed by the UK Mission, has been placed before this committee for their consideration?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That note has been placed before the Committee and the Committee has already taken note of it

Shri Joachim Alva: The British Shipbuilding Yard Mission drew up a list of possible sites and also left out other possible sites which were substantially and overwhelmingly good like Karwar May I know whether Government has authorised this Committee to survey other shipbuilding yards like Karwar which are not mentioned in the Mission's report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think I cannot anticipate the judgment or the findings of this Committee

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to know whether you have authorised them

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are essentially to examine the report that has been submitted to them by the UK expert mission

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether Government actually proposes to start construction of the shipbuilding yard before the Second Five Year Plan is over?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot anticipate that also because it depends on the nature of recommendations they make and the availability of finance We hope that we may be able to do something.

Shri Asar: May I know whether it is a fact that the UK Committee has recommended Mazgaon Dock, Bombay, as the cheapest and the best of the three? If so, what are the special reasons for selecting Cochin?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Mazgaon Docks is one of the sites recommended but they have clearly indicated their preference to Cochin in their report

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon Minister has stated that the Committee has asked for certain further data What is the nature of this data that has been called for by the Committee in view of the fact that all this was before the UK expert committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The fact that so much time has been taken is indicative of the difficulty in coming to a decision They have asked for certain data about the cost of acquisition of the various alternative sites in or about Ernakulam

Shri Goray: Because we could not decide on the site of the shipbuilding yard we asked the UK experts to decide it for us Now they have made their recommendations nearly a year back, how long will our experts take to decide on the site?

Shri Raj Bahadur. As I said, at Cochin we have got an important Naval base and the Naval authorities have got to be consulted and their concurrence obtained They are represented on this Committee also We have got to come to a sound judgment after due examination and that is bound to take its time. As I said, they have held four meetings They have inspected the site and are now collecting some data As I said, they will be able to give their report either by the end of August or by the beginning of September

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Naval authorities have already submitted their reactions to the British Shipbuilding Yard Mission which came here and the Mission itself considered them? Now what is the necessity for the Naval authorities giving their

views again to this particular Committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Naval authorities may have been consulted by the UK Shipbuilding Yard Mission. But then what they have told this particular Committee perhaps the hon Member seems to know more than I do.

Visakhapatnam Sugars and Refinery Ltd.

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*87. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2090 on the 28th April, 1959 and state whether Government have since taken any decision on the application received from the management of Visakhapatnam Sugars and Refinery Ltd., to shift the factory from Thummapala?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): No Sir, the matter is still under consideration.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether this particular factory is going to function in the very same place, that is, Thummapala, in the coming season?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I said that the matter is under consideration. We had consulted the State Government and the State Government has also made its recommendations.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that some of the peasants in that area have formed a committee and have collected funds to take over this factory and whether Government has been asked to give any assistance to them in respect of that?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It is a fact that the farmers there have collected some money and want to purchase this factory. We intend to assist them to the extent that is possible.

Licentiate Doctors from East Pakistan

*88. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licentiate doctors from East Pakistan, who have become Indian citizens by migration have applied to the Government for formal registration;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) what steps Government are taking in this respect?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 42.

(c) The cases are under the consideration of the Medical Council of India.

Shri Goray: When is the decision of the Medical Council of India expected to reach the Government?

Shri Karmarkar: I think they will decide it in their next meeting in September or in early October.

Shri Goray: Is it not a fact that the syllabus of LMF of East Pakistan is the same as the syllabus of the State Medical Faculty of original Bengal, that is, undivided Bengal?

Shri Karmarkar: That is more than what I can say at the moment I should like to have notice But that is precisely one of the questions that are before the Medical Council of India It once came up before their Executive Committee and they have asked for additional information As I said, they are to decide it in their next meeting. I shall again ask them to expedite their decision.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: How long has this been under consideration?

Shri Karmarkar: The exact date I have not got but it is for the last few months.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: How many years?

Shri Karmarkar: A few months ago.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Was it not brought to the notice of the Central Government some time back?

Shri Karmarkar: It came to my notice some months back and when I enquired about the matter I understood that it was with the Medical Council because it is only in consultation with them that we can take a final decision I assure the House that I shall have it expedited

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the Dacca University was one of our premier universities in undivided Bengal, what exactly is the nature of the difficulty which is facing the Indian Medical Council to come to a quick decision? This has been outstanding not for two months as the hon Minister said but for many years now

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice about as to what exactly is before the Medical Council at the moment But I should think that the standard of education through which those diploma holders have passed should also be one of the questions

Shri A. C. Guha: I think these licentiates also had their Licences from the same medical registration council of undivided Bengal as the licentiates of West Bengal So, what is the technical difficulty? These people have come over to India, I think, some years back.

Shri Karmarkar: I think there should be no difficulty except that they take some time to decide the matter As I said this has come up before the Committee It is not as if they are sleeping over the matter but they have asked for some additional information from the State Council It is not a matter in which Government can straightaway make a decision That is my difficulty.

Shri Goray: Is it not a fact that the Assam Government has allowed registration of people with less qualifications than these people?

Shri Karmarkar: That will be a separate question.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon Minister aware that the Assam Government has allowed registration of persons with lesser qualifications than these people?

Shri Karmarkar: That is an entirely different question I should like to have notice about this

Mechanised Farms

*59. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to establish a chain of mechanised farms all over the country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has suggested such a course of action on the lines of the Soviet-assisted Suratgarh farm in Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) The question of setting up more mechanized farms on the lines of Suratgarh farm is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is under consideration? Do Government propose to encourage mechanised farming in this country knowing fully that under the present conditions, the peasants are not in a position to utilise them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The question is not that of setting up a farm to serve as a model for the peasants. The idea is that Government should have some farms which it may run on its own account and the produce be available to Government for building stocks

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether with a view to help mechanised farming in this country Government propose to import some 14 HP tractors from other countries? If so, what is the number of tractors which Government propose to import?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is a policy for the import of tractors. However,

on account of the foreign exchange difficulties the import of tractors is comparatively small than what it used to be before.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether Government are aware that by establishing more such mechanised farms the landless peasants, who are crores in number, shall be debarred from getting any land in future?

Shri A P. Jain: There is a huge area which is going to come under irrigation, particularly under the Rajasthan Canal. I think it will be a good policy for us to set aside a part of it for setting up mechanised farms

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh May I know whether Government has assessed the availability of land in Rajasthan, particularly in the area where this Rajasthan Canal is going to be built and also in the Bhakra Canal area? If so, what is the approximate area of land which might be brought under cultivation by such farms?

Shri M. V Krishnappa: The Rajasthan Government has informed us already that there are two more plots The existing mechanised farm at Suratgarh is also in Rajasthan In addition they say two more plots are available in the Rajasthan Canal area

Shri Damani: In view of the experience gained at the Suratgarh farm, may I know by what percentage production has gone up in comparison to that by ordinary farming and the cost of production in comparison to that by ordinary farming?

Shri M. V Krishnappa: The Suratgarh farm has given very good results The yield per acre has been almost one and a half to two times the yield in the adjoining areas It is only after seeing the good results of the Suratgarh farm that we are thinking of having some more farms

Shri Tyagi: Are these farms to be run purely as Government farms where the wage earner shall be paid fixed wages, or will they be run on the pattern of Kolkhose where the labourers and wage earners get proportionately to the production effected every year?

Shri A. P Jain: We need not necessarily follow the pattern of Kolkhose or any other pattern which is being followed elsewhere. In fact, we have appointed a committee to look into the whole matter, but we have not yet worked out the whole pattern

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the law of ceiling will be applicable to these farms, as the U P Government has already passed a law that the ceiling will be applicable to such farms also?

Shri A. P Jain: The U P laws will never be applicable to Rajasthan

Shri C R. Pattabhi Raman: Has Government prescribed any minima for the extent of land and irrigational facilities for these farms?

Shri A P Jain: Everything will be taken into account, the area that is available, the irrigation available, quality of land, and then alone the choice will be made.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: The State Governments also are running agricultural farms, and practically they are running at a loss May I therefore know whether, before suggesting the new farms, Government has asked for the views of the State Governments about mechanising their agricultural farms instead of starting new farms?

Shri A. P. Jain: The farms run by the State Governments are either demonstration farms or experimental farms We would like them also to be economic But so far as these farms are concerned, they are meant to be purely commercial farms for production of foodgrains for the Centre

Shri Tyagi: Are they 'demonstration farms' which are losing? How will they inspire confidence?

Nagarjunasagar Project

*60. **Shri Bali Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be please to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Nagarjunasagar Dam and the Canals is progressing according to schedule;

(b) how much time will be needed for the completion of the entire Project; and

(c) what is the approximate time by which the Government expect to complete the canals?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) According to the Project Report, the Nagarjunasagar Project is to be completed by 1963-64 At the present rate of progress the target date can be achieved provided adequate funds are available

Shri Bali Reddy: Is it a fact that the construction of the dam and the excavation of the canals will be stopped at the first phase?

Shri Hathi: The project envisages a 135 miles long canal on the eastern side and 108 miles on the other side So far as that project is concerned, it will be completed

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that the tempo of developmental work on this project is such that they are in a position to spend Rs 14 crores a year and that they have asked for additional assistance for this year also?

Shri Hathi: Yes, the project is being executed with a greater tempo, and they have asked for more funds

Shri Bali Reddy: Originally the two canals were designed to irrigate with a discharge of 27,000 cusecs of water. Now we hear that the canals are much shorter and the discharge of the water has decreased much. Is it a fact?

Shri Hathi: I do not think so.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Is it a fact that if only the first stage of the project is completed and the second stage is not taken up the project is not going to be as fruitful as it was expected to be and therefore it is that the Andhra Government has asked for the finalisation of the second stage of the project also?

Shri Hathi: We are getting the first stage The second stage has not yet been considered

Shri Nagi Reddy: Is it not a fact that in view of the probability of the Centre accepting the second stage, the first stage of the project is being so phased as to include the second phase immediately after the first phase is over?

Shri Hathi: That will be decided only after the first phase is over

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that the funds allotted to the Andhra Pradesh Government have already been spent in four years' time and for the next year they do not have any funds at all, if so, whether the Central Government is prepared to assist the Andhra Pradesh Government to keep the works going on?

Shri Hathi Out of the Rs 32 3 crores provided for the Plan period, the expenditure in the first three years has been Rs 19·3 crores And Rs 7 crores has been provided for this year So that leaves some amount But we are trying to get more funds for this

Shri Nagi Reddy: Is it a fact that in the first phase of the project the electrical side of the project has been excluded and that it has to be included in the second phase of the project?

Shri Hathi: I can say that it is not included in the first phase, the second phase will be considered by the Planning Commission later on

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government propose to reduce the height of the dam?

Shri Hathi: Well, Government has not yet taken any decision on that question.

Dr. Melkote: Is it a fact that the non-finalisation of the Srisailam project is coming in the way of the rapid development of the Nagarjunasagar project?

Shri Hathi: I do not think, Sir

Import of Rice and Wheat

*62. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imported any rice and wheat from foreign countries during the period from January to August, 1959; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir About 50 thousand tons of rice and 23 lakh tons of wheat have been imported up to the 20th July, 1959

Shri Panigrahi: What was the amount of rice and wheat imported during the corresponding period in the year 1958?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As regards 1958, in the whole of the year we imported about 26,73,000 tons of wheat and about 390,000 tons of rice

Shri Panigrahi: In view of this large import of rice and wheat during this period in 1959, why have the prices of rice gone up in almost all the States during this period?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not correct that the prices of rice have gone up in almost all the States. There has been some rise in some States. And some steps are taken. The reasons for the rise have also been given to the House.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the total amount of rice and wheat proposed to be imported during the whole of the year 1959?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is too early to state anything about that now. According to the present agreements that we have entered into, about 3 million tons of wheat can be imported this year. With regard to rice I have already given the figures in connection with another question

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, Question No 86 may also be taken up along with question No 63

Mr Speaker: Does the Minister agree that Question No 86 may also be taken up along with No 63?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): No, Sir Question No 86 covers a much larger area —general rise in the price of foodgrains all over the country

Mr Speaker: This is only about rice Very well Let us confine ourselves to Question No 63

Shri S. M Banerjee: Sir, he had already mentioned about the statement which has been supplied along with the answer to Question No 86 We have the statement

Shri V P Nayar: The other question has also been referred to by him.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister will kindly read the answer for Question No 63, commencing once again.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I have not yet read the answer, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: But the hon. Member says that he has already given it. Very well, let him give the answer to Question No. 63.

Rise in Price of Rice in West Bengal

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*63. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Dr Ram Subhag Singh:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhari
Shri Supakar:
Shri P. C Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the price of rice has gone up alarmingly in West Bengal,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether reports of rice becoming unavailable in the open market in West Bengal have reached Government, and

(d) whether the Central Government propose to take any steps in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A M. Thomas) (a) and (b) There has been some rise in the prices of rice in West Bengal though in many places the price is still lower than at this time last year The rise in prices is partly due to the seasonal rise which occurs during the lean period and partly due to the psychology of shortage of rice in the State

(c) and (d) No, Sir Actually recent reports indicate that the availability of rice in the markets has increased and that rice is now available in the markets throughout the State

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I ask the hon. Minister whether there is any place in West Bengal where there has been a reduction in the price of rice after the doing away with the price control order with the concurrence of the Central Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There has been some rise after the lifting of the Price Control Order. But, then, availability of rice has increased. I only said that compared with the prices of last year during this period, the prices are lower.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I point out to him that even the West Bengal Government's own publications show that the monthly average price for April, 1959 is much higher than the average for April, 1958 I do not know what is the price now It will be much higher May I know whether, before giving concurrence to the withdrawal of the Price Control Order, any enquiry was made whether the rice and wheat which is being given by the Central Government is finding its way into the black market which has been alleged?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): It is a fact that since the withdrawal of the Price Control Order, the prices practically everywhere have gone up So far as the question of withdrawal of the Price Control Order is concerned, this Control Order was issued under a law passed by the West Bengal Government, namely, the Anti hoarding and Anti-profiteering law They tried to enforce the prices but they came across difficulties They sought our advice The Secretary of our Ministry stayed in Calcutta for several days. The West Bengal Government felt that in view of the practical disappearance of rice from the market, the only alternative left to the Government was to lift these Control Orders In fact, we have not conducted any enquiry as to whether anything has gone to black market or not Something may have gone But, by and large, the supplies have gone to the consumers

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the Government is satisfied after the legalised black market whether the prices of rice today are within the reach of the average man in West Bengal?

Shri A. P Jain: The Central Government is at present supplying more than 1 lakh tons of rice and wheat to

West Bengal per month which means that a population of more than one crore can be fed out of the stocks supplied by the Central Government. This rice is being supplied at a fairly cheap rate. The prices of rice in the open market are certainly high. The poorer classes are being fed mostly out of rice and wheat supplied by the Central Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that there have been cases of corruption and black market in the West Bengal State and in view of the fact that the West Bengal Government has miserably failed to tackle the food situation, will the Centre take charge of the food situation in that State at least for some time more?

Shri A. P. Jain: No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Another very important question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he start with a preamble?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will not have a preamble.

Mr. Speaker: He is saying against the other Government and not this Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the rice supplied under the modification scheme is absolutely unfit for human consumption as a result of which the people of West Bengal are forced to buy rice from the open market at Rs. 35 per maund and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government?

Mr. Speaker: He has put three questions. The hon. Minister may answer only one question, whether it is fit for human consumption or not, No. 1.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is certainly fit for human consumption. It is being consumed by the people.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know how the price this year compares with the price prevailing last year and also the prices prevailing in the three neighbouring States of Bihar, Assam and Orissa?

Shri A. P. Jain: The price of rice in West Bengal is higher than the prices prevailing either in Bihar or in Orissa and in most places in Assam.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the statement attached to Question No. 86, every other State has been given; West Bengal has not been given.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I finish, Sir?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In that statement.....

Mr. Speaker: *Let him finish. I will* hear him later on. Apart from giving figures, the hon. Minister is stating that the price prevailing in West Bengal is much higher than the prices of similar quality rice in Bihar and other States.

Shri A. C Guha: By how much?

Shri A. P. Jain: The price for West Bengal this year is slightly higher than what it was last year.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is it? May we know any figure? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order West Bengal is a rice eating area. All hon. Members are anxious to know what the price is.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The highest quantity has been given to West Bengal, about 2½ lakh tons. We find that the price is omitted there in the sheet which has been given to us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement, 11 States are shown. West Bengal does not find a place.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why has he left it out?

Mr. Speaker: I am putting it. When the question is specifically relating to the price of rice in West Bengal, how does it happen that West Bengal alone is left out of the list?

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not know whether any statement has been supplied in connection with this question.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 86. *(Interruptions)* Order, order I will allow questions relating to rice so far as Question No †86 is concerned. Question 86 as a whole need not be answered. In so far as foodgrains are concerned, it is all comprehensive In so far as Question No 86 refers to the price of rice, let questions be put here. The hon Minister may answer that question. Let him first of all answer Question No. 86 in relation to rice.

Shri A. C. Guha: In reply to my question, the hon. Minister has not stated. .. ..

Mr Speaker: Order, order The hon Member must resume his seat The hon Minister will answer Question No 86 in so far as it relates to rice and then supplementaries will be put upon it. What is the price of rice? Generally Question 86 is about foodgrains Let him isolate rice

Shri A. M Thomas: With regard to West Bengal, in the statement it is not stated. West Bengal forms part of this question No 63 *(Interruptions)*

Mr Speaker: I am unable to proceed with the proceedings if hon. Members are interrupting like this I have asked the hon Minister to refer either to the answer to Question No 86 or the answer to Question No 63 and say what the ruling price of rice is in West Bengal That is the point

Shri A. M Thomas: With regard to any particular area, if any specific question is put, I am prepare to give the price. I have got all the prices here.

Some Hon. Members: What is the price in Calcutta?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to Calcutta, the hon. Lady Member was saying that the April average price was much higher this year than last year. It is not correct. In Calcutta, for common rice, last year the price was Rs. 23·60. This year in April, it was 21 60 So also in April 1957. It was Rs 22·50 in April whereas this year it is only 21·60.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then why did he allow the Price Control Order to be withdrawn if such is the satisfactory state of affairs?

Shri A. M Thomas: I did not say it is a satisfactory state of affairs. I was referring to the price in April which was specifically referred to by the hon Lady Member. *(Interruptions)*

Mr Speaker: Next question. Shri A K. Gopalan, Shri Kunhan, Shri Jhulan Sinha

Shri S. M Banerjee: I may submit

Shri Muhammed Elias: Only one question, I want to know—it is a very important question

Mr Speaker: Order, order I am not going to allow Hon Members may be interested I am not going to allow for the reason that hon. Members do not allow any proceedings to go on in this House so far as this matter is concerned. All of them are sitting in the same Bench, are in the same party All of them jointly rise How can I allow all of them to speak at the same time?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is a very important question It is a specific point which you made From the statement in which every other State price has been given, you asked him specifically to give the figures for West Bengal as on 1-4-1959 and 29-7-1959 He has hedged the question. That is why we are asking him to answer the proper question.

Mr Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member patiently, but does she advocate that all the hon. Members on her side should rise simultaneously?

†For Answer to Starred Question No 86, see col 328

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I think you can forgive them on this point.

Mr. Speaker: Let the excitement be shown outside this House not inside this House (*Laughter*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Laughter is very easy for people who do not starve.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are naturally keen about the rise in prices and in trying to avoid it. There was a control order which has been removed. Hon. Members are under the impression that with the consent of the Central Government the control order has been removed. They also want to know the prices ruling during the time of the control order and after that. This is a matter in which they are all vitally interested What is the meaning of not placing all that and the hon. Minister saying that if he is asked now he will reply? That has already been asked in the question Therefore, I would advise the hon. Minister to lay the list, even if it should run to 60 items, on the Table of the House tomorrow or the day after when it is convenient, showing the list of prices and thereafter, I will allow an opportunity to hon. Members to put another question on this matter

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Canal Water Dues Against Pakistan

*61. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri D. C Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred *Question* No 259 on the 16th February, 1959 regarding canal water dues against Pakistan and state:

(a) the result of further correspondence with the Government of Pakistan regarding settlement of the "disputed", as well as balance of "undisputed" charges;

(b) the latest position of the outstandings on the above accounts; and

(c) whether any other steps are contemplated to expedite the settlement of the dues?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim): (a) As a result of further correspondence, the Government of Pakistan have made another payment of Rs. 16,21,370 representing 'undisputed' charges for the period from 1st October, 1957 to 30th September, 1958

(b) The amounts outstanding from the Government of Pakistan both under 'Disputed' and 'Undisputed' up to the period ending 30th September, 1959 are as follows:—

Disputed	1,08,92,340.
Undisputed	21,76,561.

(c) The matter is under correspondence between the two Governments. No other steps are contemplated for the present

Shipping Development Fund

*64. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount at present lying idle in the non-lapsing Shipping Development Fund;

(b) how far have the private shipping companies utilised the funds so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that private shipping companies have been showing reluctance to utilise fully the facilities provided by the Fund; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Shipping Development Fund has at its disposal at present a sum of Rs. 100

lakhs which was credited to the Fund in March, 1959;

(b) No applications for loans have so far been received by the Shipping Development Fund Committee. However, a couple of Shipping Companies are understood to be sending their applications through the Directorate General of Shipping;

(c) and (d). As the Fund came into existence at the end of March, 1959, it is too early to express an opinion on the attitude of the Shipping Companies towards the utilisation of the Fund.

Surplus Telephone Equipment at Calcutta Telephone Exchange

*65. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after introduction of automatic telephone system in Calcutta, telephone equipment worth about Rs. 25 lakhs has been declared surplus;

(b) whether there is any proposal to utilise the equipment elsewhere, where there is no automatic system;

(c) if so, where; and

(d) whether any list has been prepared of the equipment?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The figure of Rs. 25 lakhs is the anticipated credit to the Automatization Project for recovered equipment rendered surplus.

(b) Serviceable equipments are being reused in both manual and automatic systems.

(c) A statement of stations for which serviceable switch Board equipments have already been allotted is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. Stores like telephone instruments are taken into stock after reconditioning and issued against indents pending with the Calcutta Store Depot. No detailed statement of destination can be maintained, for these items.

(d) Yes.

STATEMENT

Stations for which serviceable Switch Board equipment have already been allotted.

Calcutta for P.B.Xs, Asansol, Darjeeling, Shillong, Patna, Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh, Agra, New Delhi for P.B.Xs., Dehra Dun, Ludhiana, Ambala, Bombay for P.B.Xs., Madras for P.B.Xs., Salem, Amritsar, Hyderabad, Trichur, and Trivandrum.

Central Godowns at Metiaburz

*66. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 20,000 maunds of rice and wheat kept in the godowns of the Clive Jute Mills at Metiaburz, Calcutta, have gone rotten and become unfit for human consumption due to lack of proper storage arrangements;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains kept in these godowns by the Government and their total storage capacity;

(c) whether the storage and stocking facilities provided in these godowns conform to the required standards laid down for the purpose;

(d) whether there is adequate protection against the seepage of rainwater from the roofs or the inflow of drain water from below during the rains; and

(e) what is the rent paid by Government for these godowns to the owners?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Only about 50 maunds of wheat was damaged on account of one of the drainage channels overflowing due to unusually heavy downpour accompanied by cyclonic storm in Calcutta on 21st May, 1959.

(b) The total storage capacity of these godowns is 23,553 tons. The stocks vary from time to time. On 21st May, 1959 they were 15,978 tons and towards the end of July, 1959, 15,066 tons.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) Rs. 29,146·42 nP. per month.

Congestion in Calcutta Port

*67. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was congestion in Calcutta Port in the month of April; and

(b) if so, the reason for the congestion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir, for a very short period in April last.

(b) The reason was that a large number of pilots suddenly reported sick from the 9th to the 11th April, 1959

दुर्गम क्षेत्र समिति की रिपोर्ट

*६८. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या वाह्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री १६ फरवरी, १६५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत के पहाड़ी प्रदेशों में खाद्यान्न में आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये सुझाव देने के हेतु नियुक्त की गई दुर्गम क्षेत्र समिति ने अपना काम पूरा कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति की रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) समिति की सिफारिशों के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ'जित प्रसाद जैन): (क) समिति ने अभी तक अपना काम पूरा नहीं किया है लेकिन एक छोटी साधारण रिपोर्ट दी है।

(ख) और (ग): प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

Gandak Project

*69. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the progress made in the finalisation of the agreement with the Nepal Government in respect of the Gandak Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Negotiations with the present Government of Nepal have been resumed. Recently our Foreign Secretary and the Indian Ambassador in Nepal had discussions with senior officials of the Government of Nepal Certain suggestions made during these discussions are under active consideration of the Government of India.

Rajasthan Canal

*70 **Shri N. Keshava:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how far has Rajasthan Canal progressed since 1st January, 1959; and

(b) when the supplies from Bhakra will be available?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) Progress of Rajasthan Canal Project since 1st January, 1959.

	Item of work	Quantity done
1.	Earthwork for excavation and embankments of the Rajasthan Canal Feeder	17 crores cubic feet approximately
2.	Compaction of earthwork for lining of the feeder	3 5 crores cft
3.	Masonry structures	Construction of 3 railway bridges, 5 important syphons and 7 bridges was in progress
4.	General	Arrangements for burning of tiles required for lining were in progress

(b) It is not planned to supply any water to the Rajasthan Canal from the Bhakra Dam

Fisheries Extension Units

*71 **Pandit D N Tiwary**: Will the **Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) how far the Community Development Blocks have taken advantage of the facilities provided by the fisheries extention units set up by the Government of India, and

(b) whether any report has been received of the additional production and rearing of fish through the help of fisheries extension units in Block areas?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Community Development Blocks have taken advantage of the facilities provided by the Fisheries Extension Units in the matter of improved techniques of fish culture, prospecting fish seed resources, organisation of fishermen's Societies for their socio-economic well being, training of Village Level Workers in fisheries and supply of fish seed required for fish culture

(b) No report has been received

Protection of Railway Track from Sea Erosion

*72. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have constructed any anti-sea erosion work affording protection to railway track in the Malabar area,

(b) whether the Government of India have agreed to contribute any part of the expenditure on this work;

(c) whether the State Government have been paid any contribution towards any such work, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government of Kerala have constructed a boulder wall about 2,000 ft long opposite to the railway mileage 452/17 to 453/3 between Mahe and Tellicherry Town, in order to protect the National Highway and other properties This sea-wall will automatically afford protection to the railway embankment which is on the farther side of the National Highway for a length of about 1,200 ft

(b) Not so far.

(c) No

(d) The question of the Central Government bearing a share of the expenditure on this work is under examination in consultation with the State Government and the Southern Railway Administration.

Bridge on River Mahanadi

*73. { Shri B. C. Mullick: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 447 on the 19th February, 1959 and state:

(a) what is the present position with regard to the construction of the bridge on the river Mahanadi near Cuttack; and

(b) the amount spent on the construction so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The tenders for the work have been received and are under examination. It is hoped that the work will start during the current year.

(b) Rs. 1,32,000.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सामुदायिक विकास तथा राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा खण्ड

*७४. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना कि अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और सामुदायिक परियोजना खण्ड प्रशासन द्वारा दिये गये ऋण नियमानुसार लौटाये जा रहे हैं, और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो उनकी वापसी के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (ब० स० मूर्ति): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Hostel for Railway Employees' Children at Secunderabad

{ Shri Kunhan: Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1154 on the 12th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made up-to-date regarding the construction of a subsidised hostel for 100 children of railway employees schooling at Secundrabad;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) About 15 per cent. of the work has been completed so far.

(b) Rs. 28,000 approximately.

(c) By January, 1960.

Dairy Industry at Bangalore

*76 **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a well-organised dairy industry—a scheme of UNICEF—will be established at Bangalore;

(b) if so, when this will be established; and

(c) what assistance the Union Government have given in this matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): (a) Yes. A comprehensive scheme for supply of milk to Bangalore is under consideration of the UNICEF, for assistance.

(b) The scheme is planned to be completed during 1961-62

(c) The Union Government helped the State Government in drawing up the scheme and getting it evaluated by a joint FAO—UNICEF team.

which, is sanctioned by UNICEF, will receive Central financial assistance in accordance with the prescribed pattern which at present is that funds to meet the capital cost of the project are made available by the Government of India—60 per cent as grant and 40 per cent as loan

Motor Vehicles Taxation

*77. **Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to lay down some guiding principles in respect of motor vehicles taxation;

(b) if so, whether the elimination of indirect taxes was also considered; and

(c) what decision has taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir The matter is at present under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Damage to Crops in Tripura

*78. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that incidence of damage to crops in Tripura has increased in recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available

Coronation Pillar Sewage Plant, Delhi

*79. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that waste water discharge from Coronation Pillar Sewage Plant in Delhi is again being thrown into the River Yamuna,

(b) whether it is a fact that this water can be used for irrigation purposes;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that farmers of village Burari (Delhi) have applied to Municipal Corporation, Delhi for making arrangements for utilisation of this water for irrigation of their land, and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Waste water discharge from Coronation Pillar Sewage Plant is not being discharged into Yamuna except during the rains when the purified sewage is not required on lands However, as there is abundance of water in the river during rains for dilution, this discharge does not create any problem

(b) Yes, Sir Except in rainy days, purified sewage is being utilised for irrigation purposes

(c) It is understood from the Delhi Municipal Corporation who are the concerned authority that no such application has been received by them.

(d) Does not arise

Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Project

*80. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3597 on the 28th April, 1959 and state·

(a) whether the Planning Commission have since approved the Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme; and

(b) if so, the estimated amount allotted for the construction of the project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The scheme has not yet been finally approved by the Planning Commission for implementation.

(b) The Second Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 350·00 lakhs.

Discontinuance of Dining Cars in G.T. Express

*81. **Shri Shankaraiya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the running of the Restaurant and dining car in G.T Express has been discontinued from Bina to Delhi from the 1st of July, 1959;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that great inconvenience has been caused thereby to through passengers particularly from the South?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) To relieve the overcrowding in III class between Bina and Agra Cantt., over which section G T. Express trains run heavily over-crowded, and

(ii) to meet the request from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for a sectional coach between Bhopal and New Delhi.

(c) The requirements of passengers are being met by suitably strengthening the existing catering arrangements at Mathura Jn. and Agra Cantt. and no complaint has so far been received in this regard.

Purchase of Ships from Yugoslavia

*82. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 286 on the 27th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the talks between India and Yugoslavia Governments for purchase of Yugoslav ships have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result of the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir, not yet

(b) Does not arise.

State Trading in Foodgrains

*83. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri U L. Patil:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri A K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Damani:
Shri N R Munisamy:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Assar:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have addressed a circular letter to the various State Governments urging them to speed up the implementation of the scheme for State Trading in Foodgrains; and

(b) the progress made so far in various States in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir, a circular letter has been addressed to the State Governments asking them to implement the Scheme of State trading in foodgrains.

(b) The State Governments are taking necessary measures for the organization and development of Co-operative Societies. The wholesale traders have been licensed in all the States and purchases of foodgrains have been undertaken by most of the States. Altogether 1,217 thousand tons of rice and 180 thousand tons of wheat have been procured. In certain States however e g., in Bihar and West Bengal the procurement operations have had to be suspended in order to maintain adequate supplies in the open market.

Ford Foundation Team on Food Production

*84. **Shri S. C Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Damani:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final report of the Ford Foundation Team on Food Production has been considered,

(b) if so, what concrete steps are to be taken to triple the rate of present food production as suggested, and

(c) whether any estimate of extra expenditure involved has been mentioned by the team?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The recommendations contained in the Report are still under consideration. Meanwhile, many of the measures recommended by the Team have been taken into account in preparing the Third Five Year Plan schemes in the agricultural Sector.

(c) No.

Purchase of Ships for Shipping Corporations

*85. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been made for purchase of more ships for the Shipping Corporations;

(b) If, so, the details thereof.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A provision of Rs 20 crores was made for investment in the public sector in the Second Five Year Plan and the entire amount has been spent or committed for acquisition of tonnage Fourteen ships including two tankers have either been already acquired or are under construction. A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha giving the details of these fourteen vessels. [*See* Appendix 1, annexure No 11]. Negotiations are also afoot for acquisition of additional ships but no details about them can now be furnished.

Rise in Price of Foodgrains†

*86. **Shri D C. Sharma:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Jinachandran:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) the present market prices of rice and wheat in various States as compared to the prices prevailing on the 1st of April, 1959 (State-wise);

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of foodgrains especially wheat rose very high recently in certain States;

(c) if so, the names of such States and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to stabilise the prices?

†For Supplementaries on this Question See cols. 312 *ante*

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement showing the market prices of rice and wheat as on 1st April, 1959 and 29th July, 1959 in certain selected centres in different States is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 12.]

(b) and (c). There has been some rise recently in the prices of rice owing mainly to the advent of the lean period, but those of wheat have been mode or less steady.

(d) Apart from the various regulatory measures in force, the distribution of foodgrains to consumers through fair price shops at reasonable prices has been arranged wherever necessary.

Tadepalli-Guntur Railway Link

*87. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 741 on the 24th February, 1959 and state·

(a) whether the survey for a mixed gauge from Tadepalli to Guntur has been completed;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost, and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Rs. 130 lakhs approximately.

(c) Does not arise.

Tungabhadra Project

*88. **Shri Bali Reddy:** Will the **Minister of Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 44 on the 18th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether sanction has since been obtained from the Planning Commission, for the excavation of the High-Level Canal under the Tungabhadra Project;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any schedule has been formulated for the execution of this Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The entire Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 21·9 crores, has been technically approved, but the execution of the scheme is to be undertaken in two stages. Stage I of the scheme costing about Rs. 13 crores, has been sanctioned for implementation subject to funds being made available from year to year.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No schedule of construction has been drawn up so far but stage I is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1963, provided adequate funds are available from year to year.

Drugs of Amphetamine Family

*89. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendation relating to adequate measures of control to prevent any widespread misuse of the drugs of Amphetamine family, contained in the 7th Report of W.H.O.'s Expert Committee on addiction producing drugs; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes

(b) The amendment of the Drugs Rules for providing that drugs of amphetamine group should be sold retail only against prescription of Registered Medical Practitioners is under consideration.

Master Plan for Flood Control in Orissa

*90. { **Shri Panigrahi:** / **Shri B. C. Mullick:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply *given to Starred Question No 78 on* the 11th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Master Plan for flood control submitted by the Orissa Government has been considered by the Central India Rivers Commission and by the Central Flood Control Board; and

(b) whether the State Government has recast the plan in the light of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Floods?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) The Master Plan for flood control submitted by the State Government was considered by the High Level Committee on Floods That Committee indicated broadly the lines on which a satisfactory long range plan should be formulated The plan is being recast by the State Government and after it is ready, it will be placed before the Central India Rivers Commission and the Central Flood Control Board

Baraset-Basirhat Railway Lines

*91. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri Muhammed Elias:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 757 on the 27th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the work of land acquisition for construction of Baraset-Basirhat broad gauge railway line has been completed,

(b) if not, how far the work has progressed; and

(c) what is the latest intimation on the subject from the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir

(b) 686 284 acres out of 691 801 acres of waste and arable land and 41·955 acres out of 96 860 acres of homestead land have so far been handed over to the Railway by the *State Government*

(c) The Government of West Bengal have intimated that possession of all lands will be delivered to the Railway by August, 1959

Estimated Food Production

*92 { **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** / **Shri Pahadia:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an estimate of the food production by 1961 on the basis of past experience has been made,

(b) whether any shortfall of the target contemplated in Second Five Year Plan is expected under this estimate, and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the deficit?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): (a) to (c) No firm estimate of actual production of foodgrams likely to be achieved in 1960-61 can be made at this stage Efforts are being made to achieve the targetted level of 80 5 million tons or to reach as near to it as possible through intensification of various developmental measures such as, minor irrigation, improved seeds, fertilisers, and manures, improved cultural practices, etc

Looting of Coal

*93. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 17th May, 1959, large quantity of coal was looted by miscreants in broad day-light by detaining a goods train

near Habra Station in Bongaon-Sealdah Section of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the amount of loss sustained by the Railway or the public;

(c) whether it is a fact that the driver of the engine fled away by detaching the engine from the rake for fear of being molested;

(d) if so, why no help was given to the driver; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take in the matter to stop recurrence of such incidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) At about 06-10 hours on 17th May, 1959 a train carrying coal was brought to a stop by some miscreants at this place and they succeeded in dropping lumps of coal from the wagons

(b) Only 20 maunds of coal was ultimately lost and its value is about Rs. 21

(c) and (d) No, the driver detached the engine not out of fear of molestation but under instructions from the guard to proceed to Gobardanga station to give information to the Control and to seek assistance from the police Two G.R.P. constables available there accompanied the driver to the site of the incident and the Officer-Incharge, G.R.P station Habra and Bongaon and the Railway Protection Force staff all reached the site promptly on getting information and 250 maunds of coal were secured from the track.

(e) 20 persons have been arrested by the police and investigation is proceeding. Plain clothes staff are being deployed by the R P F. to keep unobstrusive watch on the affected area to apprehend the culprits Close liaison is also being maintained with the local police.

प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के असैनिक कर्मचारियों के लिये अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

*९४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १६ फरवरी १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना को प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के असैनिक कर्मचारियों पर लागू करने के प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के औद्योगिक और अनौद्योगिक समेत उन असैनिक कर्मचारियों पर १ दिसम्बर, १९५९ से लागू करने का निर्णय किया गया है जिनका हैडक्वार्टर दिल्ली छावनी और शकूरबस्ती में है और जो नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका तथा भूतपूर्व दिल्ली नगर पालिका की सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत बसे हुए हैं।

Aroor Bridge in Kerala

*95. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri A. K Gopalan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that completion of the Aroor Bridge in Kerala State has been very much delayed;

(b) what was the original target dated fixed for completion of the bridge;

(c) what is the date fixed for completion now; and

(d) what are the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, to some extent.

(b) 15th October, 1957

(c) 31st March, 1960.

(d) Labour strikes partly due to misunderstanding between labour and Contractor and partly due to financial difficulties and slackness of the latter.

Kazipet Railway Station

*96. { Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 606 on the 24th February, 1959 and state.

(a) whether the revised plan for the remodelling of the yard at Kazipet Railway Station has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the progress made upto the end of July, 1959;

(c) whether retiring rooms will be provided in the remodelled station; and

(d) when is the remodelling likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir, the revised plan has just been finalised and the estimate is under preparation

(b) The work will commence as soon as the revised estimate is sanctioned

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It would take about 12 months from the date of commencement of the work to complete it

Silo-cum-Elevator at Hapur

*97. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how the Silo-cum-elevator recently constructed at Hapur in Uttar Pradesh has been working?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It has been working satisfactorily

Damaged Stream, Masulipatnam

*98 **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2171 on the 1st May, 1959, and state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have furnished the details of the breach and changes in the bar relating to the damaged stream near Masulipatnam sea shore; and

(b) whether the Union Government have taken any decision on the request of the Andhra Pradesh Government to send an expert to examine the damage caused to the stream?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) Yes The State Port Officer brought to Delhi all the relevant data This was studied by the Senior Technical Officers of the Ministry, who had previously visited the port, and discussed with the State Port Officer An agreed solution was arrived at In view of this it was not found necessary for the Government of India experts to go again to Masulipatnam to see the breach site.

Delhi Milk Supply Scheme

*99. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri N. Keshava:
Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the progress made so far in respect of the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The following progress has so far been made:—

Central Dairy—The work of construction of the building and erection of the dairy equipment is almost complete The work of electrification is likely to be completed soon. The supply of milk will begin in September.

Milk collection & chilling centres.—Out of 20 milk collection and chilling centres, 18 have been selected, 8 will be completed before the Central Dairy starts functioning, in another 8 buildings work is in progress and in respect of the remaining 8 centres land acquisition and construction work is in varying stages

Milk Depots—30 are ready This number will be increased at the rate of 50 monthly

Cattle Colony—Land for cattle colonies where facilities for housing milch animals outside the city will be provided is being surveyed

Fire in Delhi-Kalka Mail

*100. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**
Shri Ansar Harvani
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 18th May, 1959 a compartment of First Class Coach of Kalka bound Delhi-Kalka Mail caught fire near Sonepat, and

(b) whether any inquiry has been made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) Yes

Service Co-operatives

*102. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1421 on the 20th March, 1959, and state:

(a) the further steps taken to organise and establish service co-operatives in the country; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Broad indications of policy to be followed in regard to the organisation of service co-operatives have been communicated by the Government of India to all State Governments who have been requested to review their existing programmes and formulate supplementary programmes for 1959-60 Supplementary Plans have been received from most of the States and are under consideration of Government of India The programme for the establishment of service co-operatives during the remaining part of 1959-60 is likely to be finalised by the end of August, 1959

Dry Dock Project, Hindustan Shipyard

*102. **Shri Nagi Reddy**
Shri A. K. Gopalan.
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kanhan:
Shri T. B Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether any fresh proposals have been submitted by the management of the Hindustan Shipyard for reconsideration by the Government of dry dock project,

(b) the amount so far advanced by the Government as loan for the dry dock project, and

(c) when the construction work will commence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No

(b) Rs 6,32,640

(c) This project is expected to be considered in the Third Plan period

Unauthorised Air Flights from Tejpur

*103. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 29 on the 23rd April, 1959 and state:

(a) what punishment has been meted out to the pilot of Darbhanga Airways who took off his private plane from Tejpur airport under charter to a foreign correspondent without the permission of authorities;

(b) whether it is a fact that other non-scheduled operators have also flown to European tea gardens bordering NEFA under charter to foreign correspondents who later contacted Naga rebels; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to tighten up the use of air strips in NEFA by non-scheduled operators?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The charges against the pilot were that he flew a public transport aircraft, not holding a valid certificate of airworthiness and took off without obtaining a clearance from Air Traffic Control at Tejpur. The pilot's licence was suspended for a period of 60 days with effect from the 1st July, 1959 on the first charge and a warning was administered to him on the second one.

(b) No such flights have been reported.

(c) Flights into or over the NEFA area can be operated only after obtaining a special permit from the Governor of Assam.

Holiday Camping Coaches

76. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1908 on the 17th December, 1958 and state the names of other Stations, if any, at which holiday camping coaches have since been provided?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Tanakpur, Junagadh and Udaipur Stations.

The Camping Coach previously provided at Malda Court Station has since been shifted to Siliguri Junction Station.

P.C.Os. and Telephone Exchanges in Mohindergarh Parliamentary Constituency

77. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices, new Telephone Exchanges and new Telephone connections provided during 1958-59 in Mohindergarh Parliamentary Constituency with names of places; and

(b) number of Public Call Offices, new Telephone Exchanges and new Telephone connections to be provided during 1959-60 in the same area with the names of places?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The required information is as follows:

	1958-59	1959-60
1. No. of Public Call Offices opened.	Nil	1. One at Charkhi Dadri City.
2. No. of exchanges opened	One Telephone Exchange 25 lines SAX was opened at Charkhi Dadri.	2.* The present 25 lines Exchange is to be increased to 35 lines at Charkhi Dadri.
3. No. of connections provided.	(i) 8 Telephone connections were provided for Charkhi Dadri Exchange.	(i) Working connections of exchange at Charkhi Dadri are to be increased to 33.
	(ii) 7 Telephone connections provided from Narnaul Exchange.	(ii) One extension to be provided from Mohindergarh P.C.O.

*Proposals for opening P.C.Os. at Ateli and Kund are under consideration.

Post Offices in Mohindergarh Parliamentary Constituency

78. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices opened during 1958-59 in the Mohindergarh Parliamentary Constituency with names of places; and

(b) the number of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices to be opened during 1959-60 in the same area with names of places?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

Opened during the year 1958-59	Proposed to be opened during the year 1959-60
1. Barkoda B.O.	1. Balali B.O.
2. Dhandumandola B.O.	2. Dhanasari B.O.
3. Dhandhot B.O.	3. Dugdeli B.O.
4. Dohkaharia B.O.	4. Derohi Ahir B.O.
5. Loharwar B.O.	5. Pauntawas B.O.
6. Ateiakhurd B.O.	6. Kamania B O.
7. Kheri B.O.	7. Dochano B.O.
8. Aryanagar B.O.	8. Ganiar B.O.
9. Dandhwan B.O.	9. Dhorkalan B.O
10. Nangalkatha B.O.	10. Bhagvi B.O.
11. Bacholi B.O.	11. Rambas B O.
12. Lawan B.O.	12. Kheri Kangaon B.O.
13. Surehta Kalan B.O.	13. Hetampura B.O.
14. Hamidpur B.O.	14. Joohi B O.
15. Nandgaon B.O.	15. Lohar Bazar Bhiwani Sub-Office.
16. Kaila B.O.	
17. Chakidadri Factory S.O.	
18. Mohla B O.	
19. Palwas B O.	
20. Kudal B.O.	
21. Majra B.O.	

Goods and Passenger Traffic at Gurdaspur and Pathankot Stations

79. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the income from goods and passenger traffic at Gurdaspur and Pathankot Stations, separately, on the Northern Railway, during 1959, so far, month-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 13].

Remodelling of Pathankot Railway Station Yard

80. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of remodelling the yard of Pathankot Railway Station has been undertaken;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the amount of money spent so far on the construction work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The scheme has been revised to provide only Crane & Oil sidings for the present. An estimate for the cost of the modified work is under sanction. The work will be taken in hand shortly.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Soil Erosion in Delhi

81. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the money spent out of the amount sanctioned to check soil erosion in Delhi during the year 1958-59; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given during 1959-60?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 30,368.

(b) An amount of Rs. 77,000 is proposed to be spent in 1959-60.

Development of Bombay Harbour

82. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 754 on the 24th February 1959. and state the progress made so far in completing the development work of Bombay Harbour during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 14].

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

83. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of stage II of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal;

(b) the number of districts that would be benefited by it and the extent of land which will be brought under irrigation; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The 2nd stage of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme will comprise the construction of the following works:

(i) Widening and lining of the main canal from mile 0/0 to mile 116/164.

(ii) Widening of Uruvakonda cut to carry additional water.

(iii) Guntakal Branch Canal.

(iv) Gandikota Weir.

(v) Cuddapah North Canal.

(vi) Cuddapah South Canal.

(vii) Widening of the Mid-Pennar South Canal.

(b) Nearly 2·01 lakh acres as detailed below will be brought under irrigation in the Bellary District of Mysore State and Anantapur and Cuddapah Districts of Andhra Pradesh during Stage II:

Bellary:	68600 acres
Anantapur:	62400 "
Cuddapah:	70000 "
	201000 acres

(c) Rs. 8·9 crores.

Postal Services in Bombay State

84. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Parbhani District of Bombay there are villages where delivery of postal articles is made once a week;

(b) if so, the number of such villages; and

(c) whether Government have plans for increasing postal facilities at such places?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). Yes, 295 such villages are served weekly.

(c) Yes, by opening more Post Offices and by increasing the number of delivery staff.

Construction of Roads in Bombay State

85. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a scheme from Bombay State for roads to be constructed during 1959-60 under the Central Road Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been approved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) A programme of 53 works estimated to cost Rs 305 lakhs was recommended by the State Government during February 1959, for being financed from their allocations from the Central Road Fund The programme has been examined and orders of the Central Government are likely to be conveyed to the State Government shortly The approved projects can be started by the State Government during 1959-60 if they wish to do so

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

86. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders have been issued to reserve seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotional vacancies;

(b) if so, how far the reservation order has been implemented by all the Railways and the Railway Board, and

(c) whether a copy of the order will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) The orders were issued on 27-4-1959. It will take some time before action is taken by the Railways. The orders only apply to Railways Board's staff are governed by orders issued by the Home Ministry for other Secretariat staff.

(c) A copy of the orders is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 15].

Letter Boxes in Mysore State

87. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Mysore District, Mysore State, which are not provided with letter boxes; and

(b) the names of villages that will be provided with letter boxes during the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The Posts and Telegraphs Department does not provide letter boxes in every village The policy of the department is to provide letter boxes in rural areas in localities which post two letters or more per day and are situated at a distance of one mile or more from the nearest post office or letter box There are 411 villages in Mysore District where letter boxes are justified Out of these letter boxes have been provided in 274 villages and remain to be provided in 137 villages.

(b) The names of 137 villages that will be provided with letter boxes in the year 1959-60 are shown in the statement [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 16].

Selection Posts on Railways

88. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of selection posts vacant in each Railway as on the 1st July, 1959; and

(b) the action taken to fill up the vacancies?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 2,445 as on 1-4-1959 on all Railways. Detailed information showing the position as on 1-7-1959 railway-wise is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Action is being taken by the Railway Administrations to hold selections to fill up the vacancies.

Standardisation of Vessels

89. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs Lubecker Flenderwerke have submitted a design for standardization of vessels; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of this design?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Hindustan Shipyard has adopted a design of a standard ship made by Messrs. Lubecker Flenderwerke.

(b) A statement giving the specification of the above type of vessel is appended.

STATEMENT

Salient Features of the Standard Type of Vessel being built at the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam.

1.	Dead Weight Tonnage	9,500 DWT Open Shelter Decker. 12,300 DWT Closed Shelter Decker.
2.	Length	510 ft. Overall.
3.	Speed	17 knots per hour.
4.	Draft.	25 ft. 8 inches.
5.	Propulsion Power Plant	8,100 B H.P.
6.	Electrical supply	Alternating Current, a modern tendency.
7	Cubic capacity	650,000 C ft.
8.	Refrigerated cargo capacity	10,000 C ft.
9	Provision for carriage of mail bags	Main rooms of 5000 Cft.
10.	Cargo lifting capacity of derricks	40 tons.

Multipurpose Tribal Blocks

90. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the special features of 43 Special Multi-purpose Tribal blocks which distinguish them from the rest; and

(b) the distinct advantages so far noticed in this type of blocks?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 17].

"G.M.F." and Minor Irrigation Schemes

91. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes for Central assistance for Grow More Food and minor irrigation in the States during 1959-60 have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details of assistance to be given during 1959-60 State-wise and scheme-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Under the revised procedure for Central assistance to States, the schemes have been grouped together and assistance is given group-wise. The Central assistance agreed to for 1959-60 to various States for the groups which cover G M.F. schemes (including minor irrigation) is indicated in the attached statement. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 18]. The actual assistance to be given will be decided on the basis of actual expenditure

Multi-purpose River Valley Projects

92. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for Central financial assistance to States for Multipurpose River Valley Projects in the States during 1959-60 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance to be given under this category?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 19].

Vamsadhara Project

92. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2003 on the 23rd April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the report of investigations relating to the Vamsadhara project has since been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, what are the results of the investigations?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Water-logging due to Railway Lines

94. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2004 on the 23rd April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate into the causes of water-logging and floods at certain places due to railway lines which provides no outlet for water and make suggestion in this regard has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made assessment of the water-logging and floods at such places; and

(d) if so, the total area thus waterlogged?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The report of the Committee formed under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Irrigation & Power to consider the problems arising out of the extraordinary flooding of the Gurgaon and Mathura Districts during the 1958 monsoons, is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Editorial Staff in I.C.A.R.

95. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present strength of the Editorial Staff of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) whether they are duly qualified; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The details of Editorial staff in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are as follows:—

S. No.	Designation	No. of posts	
1	Chief Editor and Production Specialist	1	
2	Editor	3	(2 vacant)
3	Assistant Editor (English)	7	(3 vacant)
4	Assistant Editor (Hindi)	1	
5	Assistant Editor (Punjabi)	1	(vacant)
6	Assistant Editor (Tamil)	1	(vacant)
7	Assistant Editor (Telugu)	1	(vacant)
8	Sub-Editor	7	
9	Technical Assistant	9	(4 vacant)
10	Hindi Translator	1	
11	Hindi Assistant	1	

(b) and (c). Yes. It may be added, however, that pending recruitment through Union Public Service Commission short term appointments have been made in respect of the posts of Chief Editor and Production Specialist, one Editor and one Assistant Editor (English) in the interest of work.

I.C.A.R. Publications

96. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) nature of the method followed in printing books and other literature for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) whether any contract is given for this purpose;

(c) if so, whether tenders are invited and the contract is given to the contractor whose bid is lowest, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): (a) Publications of the Council are generally printed through private presses. For this purpose Presses have been categorised according to the nature of the publication work to be done.

(b) Yes

(c) Tenders are invited from the presses and the contract is given to the Press whose quotation is the lowest except in exceptional circumstances

(d) Where quotations are incomplete, inability of the Press to complete the printing within the time schedule and inadequacy of equipment required for special types of work such as preparation of colour blocks etc.

Selection of Literature for I.C.A.R.

97. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of procedure and method followed in selection of literature e g. books, journals etc. for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) whether the present procedure and methods are satisfactory;

(c) if not, nature of steps taken to improve them; and

(d) the total amount incurred on purchase of literature during last three years?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): (a) Literature acquired for the Library of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are of a technical and scientific nature mainly relating to agriculture, animal husbandry and allied subjects Purchases are made on the basis of the recommendations of the technical officers of the Council.

(b) Yes

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to (b)

(d) The amounts incurred on purchase of literature during the last three years are as follows:

1956-57		Rs 12,400
1957-58	.	Rs 14,100.
1958-59	..	Rs. 16,100

Bhakra Catchment Areas

98 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3822 on the 1st May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether demonstration centres for soil conservation in Bhakra catchment areas have been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, whether the centres have been set up?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes; the proposal for setting up three demonstration centres, each in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have been approved.

(b) The work has since been taken up in Himachal Pradesh Information from Punjab has not yet been received and will be supplied as soon as it is received.

Locomotive Component Parts Factory, Manduadih

99. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri T. B Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3823 on the 1st May, 1959 and state the further progress since made with regard to the construction of Locomotive Component Parts Factory at Manduadih?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The construction of the Technical School, Basic Training Workshop and Apprentices Hostel has been completed Of the 400 units of staff quarters 100 have already been completed and further 204 are nearing completion Due to the limited Power supply that is expected to be available during the next three years, the project has been suitably rephased Tenders for the construction of the shops are under scrutiny, and will be finalized shortly.

Overhead Bridge at Level Crossing in Rajpura

100. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3824 on the 1st May, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of construction of an Overhead Bridge at the level crossing in Rajpura on Grand Trunk Road?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The question of providing an overbridge in lieu of the existing level crossing on G.T Road at Rajpura is still under consideration of the Government of Punjab.

Train halt between Charkhi Dadri and Manheru

101. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3808 on the 1st May, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in construction of contractor-operated halt between Charkhi Dadri and Manheru Railway Stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): It is proposed to include the work in the Programme for 1959-60

Co-operative Expert from Canada under Colombo Plan

102. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 1956 services of a Co-operative Extension Expert were obtained from Canada under the Colombo Plan, and

(b) brief details of the work done by him?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S Murthy). (a) Yes, Sir The services of Prof A F Laidlaw, a Co-operative Extension Expert, were obtained from Canada under the Colombo Plan.

(b) A brief report on the work done by him during his stay in India from October, 1956 to February, 1958, is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 20]

Foreigners in Bhakra Nangal Project

103. Shri D. C Sharma: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners employed in the Bhakra Nangal Project at present and their salaries, separately; and

(b) the time by which the foreigners are likely to be replaced by Indians?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Eight. Their salaries are indicated below:—

Name of foreigner	Salary	Remarks
1. Mr. M. H. Slocum	28,000 dollars per annum	1. Free of income-tax. 2. Free furnished residence on the Project. 3. Return passages for them and their families.
2. Mr. M. R. Beavers	11,700 dollars per annum	
3. Mr. Dale Hansen	11,700 Do.	
4. Mr. Clifford D. Foster	13,400 Do.	
5. Mr. C. L. Holman	12,900 Do.	
6. Mr. Climuth Frost	11,700 Do.	
7. Mr. J. J. Slowsky	11,700 Do.	
8. Mr. Charles B. Masin	1250·00 dollars per month. (on short term contract for 3 months)	

(b) The foreigners will be replaced as soon as Indian Engineers are sufficiently trained to carry on the work. No specific time limit can be laid down

Construction of P.&.T. Quarters

104. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of P.&.T. quarters constructed during 1958-59, circle-wise; and

(b) the number of quarters to be constructed during 1959-60?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The number of quarters constructed Circle-wise during 1958-59 is given below:—

Circle	No. of Quarters constructed	
West Bengal	4	
Bihar	.	
U. P.	27	
E. Punjab	26 176	(Purchased from the State Govt.)
Central	3	
Bombay	6	
Madras	9	
Assam	75	
Rajasthan	.	
Orissa	.	
Hyderabad	.	
Andhra	.	
Delhi	.	
GMT, Calcutta	12	
GMT Bombay	.	
T. & D Circle, Jabalpur	.	
Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta	..	
General Manager, P. & T. Workshops, Calcutta	..	
Madras District	..	

In addition to the above number of quarters, construction of quarters at the following stations was in progress during 1958-59:—

Name of station	No. of units	
1. Visakhapatnam	20	
2. Gauhati	40	
3. Ahmedabad	152	
4. Secunderabad	40	
5. Bombay	420	
6. Ambala	20	
7. Chandigarh	24	(to be purchased ready built from the State Government)
8. Jaipur	113	
9. Kanpur	72	
10. Shahjahanpur	12	
11. New Delhi (Karol Bagh)	12	
12. Nellore	16	
13 Pilibhit	8	
14 Baragarh	5	
15. Hardoi	8	

(b) The major schemes for construction of quarters budgeted for 1959-60 envisage construction work of 1702 units.

Import of Equipment for Development of Ports

185. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the value of orders placed with the foreign countries for the import of equipment in 1959 (upto 31st July 1959) in connection with the development and improvement of ports and harbours;

(b) the value of equipment so far received, and

(c) which of the development schemes at various ports (giving names) will not be completely executed on account of the equipment having not been received so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(Rs in lakhs)

(a) Calcutta Port	92 62
Bombay Port	Nil.
Madras Port	36 91
Cochin Port	1 30
Vizagapatam Port	2 84
Kandla Port	0 82
	134·49
(b) Calcutta Port	Nil.
Bombay Port	Nil.
Madras Port	1·62
Cochin Port	Nil.
Vizagapatam Port	Nil.
Kandla Port	Nil.
	1·62

(c) None of the development schemes at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Vizagapatam and Kandla will be held up on account of non-receipt of the equipment so far.

Cold Storage Scheme in Delhi

106. **Shri D C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any co-operative fruit and vegetable marketing and cold storage scheme has been formulated for Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement giving details of the scheme is placed on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 21]

Beds in Safdarjang and Willingdon Hospitals

107. **Shri D. C Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 368 on the 16th August, 1958 and state·

(a) the number of beds actually increased in the Safdarjang and Willingdon Hospitals, New Delhi (separately) during 1958-59; and

(b) the number of beds proposed to be increased during 1959-60?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Safdarjang Hospital 81 beds Willingdon Hospital 75 beds

(b) Safdarjang Hospital 200 beds. Willingdon Hospital Nil.

New Slaughter House in Delhi

108. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1927 on the 20th April, 1959 and state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the construction of new Slaughter House in Delhi; and

(b) when the present Slaughter House will be shifted there?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The matter is under the active consideration of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. In order to draw the preliminary scheme, it was considered necessary to depute the Corporation Architect to make a study of the Slaughter House in Bombay. The Architect has recently returned from Bombay and is preparing preliminary scheme for submission to the Rural Areas Committee and the Corporation.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the date at this stage.

Doubling of Delhi-Sarai Rohilla-Garhi Harsaru Section

109 **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2098 on the 28th April, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in the doubling of the Delhi-Sarai Rohilla-Garhi Harsaru Section of the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): The entire section between Delhi-Sarai Rohilla and Garhi Harsaru, already opened to goods traffic, is expected to be opened for passenger traffic by November, 1959 The section between Khalilpur and Rewari also is likely to be opened to all kinds of traffic by the end of December, 1959.

Platform Shed of Lakhimpur Kheri Station

110. **Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Platform Shed of Lakhimpur Kheri (N.E. Railway) Station gave way on the 26th May, 1959 as a result of

hall storm and the passengers have to face a great difficulty in rains; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to repair the Shed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The damaged A. C. sheets are being replaced. It is expected that the work will be completed in August.

Oil Jetty, Kandla Port

111. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1665 on the 6th April, 1959, and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken final decision for the modification of the new oil jetty at Kandla Port; and

(b) if so, nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The Committee appointed by the Government of India to consider, *inter alia* the question of modifications to the new oil jetty have recommended that modifications may be carried out broadly on the lines suggested by the Poona Research Station This recommendation has been accepted by Government and the Development Commissioner, Kandla Port, is being asked to prepare and submit detailed proposals regarding the actual modifications required after a series of systematic observations regarding the velocities and directions of currents in this part of the creek, as advised by the Committee.

Electric Power to Delhi from Bhakra

112. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the quantum of power taken from Bhakra Power Houses for Delhi State and the rates paid therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is, at present, receiving 20,000 KW of power from the Bhakra Power Houses at the following rates:

Demand Charge: Rs. 5 per KVA
plus
Energy Charge:
·450 annas for the first 500,000 Kwhrs.
·425 annas for the next 1,500,000 Kwhrs.
400 annas for all in excess of 2,000,000 Kwhrs

Kadam Dam Project in Andhra Pradesh

113. { Shri Nagi Reddy: / Shri T. B Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state.

(a) whether any loan has been sanctioned for the construction of Kadam Dam Project in Andhra Pradesh damaged in the floods last year; and

(b) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has received any report from the Government of Andhra Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A loan of Rs 250 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1958-59 for approved miscellaneous development schemes which *inter alia* included the Godavari North Canal Scheme (Kadam Project). No loan assistance for the Project has so far been sanctioned for the current year

(b) The Central Water and Power Commission have received a copy of the report of the Committee appointed by the Andhra Pradesh Government to enquire and ascertain the causes for the breaches in the Kadam Dam.

Excess Payment made for Konar Dam Project

114. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether arbitration proceedings in the case of overpayment to Messrs. Hind Patel & Company for work done at Konar Dam have been completed;

(b) what is the total amount spent on the arbitration so far; and

(c) the amount spent on the lawyer assisting the corporation as fees and other expenses incurred by him?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet.

(b) Rs. 2,34,497 upto end of May, 1959.

(c) Rs. 73,818 upto end of May, 1959.

Passenger Amenities at Jhansi

115. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during his surprise inspection of passenger amenities provided in the third class bogies at Jhansi on the 26th May, 1959, he found the latrines generally dirty and facilities for drinking water inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve matters?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Intensive Area Scheme

116. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) in how many States the Intensive Area Scheme drawn up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is proposed to be undertaken in the Block Development areas; and

(b) what are the main features of the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The intensive area scheme of the Khadi Commission is proposed to be taken up in at least one selected block in each State.

(b) A brief statement giving the main features of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 22].

दिल्ली की सड़कें

११७. **श्री वाजपेयी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली की कई सड़कों के अंगरेजी और भारतीय नाम अलग अलग हैं और नाम पट्टों पर यह दोनों नाम साथ साथ दिये हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली की सड़कों के नाम का भारतीयकरण करने के लिए कोई अवधि नियत की है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने, जो दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली की सड़कों के पुनर्नामकरण-कार्य से सम्बन्ध रखती है, बताया है कि ऐसे नाम कहीं नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने कोई अवधि नियत नहीं की है।

Forest Development Programmes in Orissa

118. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the financial assistance given to Orissa in 1958-59 and 1959-60 for forest development programmes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Central assistance sanctioned during 1958-59 and the allocation for the year 1959-60 for developmental schemes on Forest in Orissa are as under:

(in lakhs of Rupees) Central Assistance 1958-59		(in lakhs of Rupees) Allocation for 1959-60	
Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy
4·11	2·17	4·43	2·58

The figures are subject to adjustments according to the procedure laid down by the Government of India.

Corruption Cases on South Eastern Railway

119. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases pending on the South Eastern Railway as on the 31st July, 1959; and

(b) the nature of the cases pending?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 382 cases on 30th June, 1959.

(b) These cases pertain to various malpractices and irregularities involving loss to Railways like:—

(i) Misuse of labour,

(ii) improper utilisation of railway stores,

(iii) neglect of duty resulting in loss to the administration,

(iv) demand and acceptance of illegal gratifications,

(v) cheating, forgery and fraud,

(vi) engineering works e.g., misclassification of soil, substandard quality of material utilised on works etc.

Soil Conservation in Orissa

120. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount allotted for soil conservation in Orissa State for the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Rs. 13·31 lakhs have been allotted for Soil Conservation Work in Orissa State for the year 1959-60.

Assistance to Orissa for Growing Foodgrains

121. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of money given to Orissa for growing foodgrains during the Second Five Year Plan period so far, scheme and year-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Required information in respect of the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 is given in the attached statement. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 23].

From the year 1958-59 under the revised procedure the practice of issuing sanctions for individual schemes has been dispensed with and sanctions are issued according to major heads of development. Total amount of money given to Government of Orissa in respect of head of development "Agriculture" (including Minor Irrigation Land Development) is Rs. 104.99 lakhs.

Health Schemes in Orissa

122. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the amount of assistance given to Orissa from the aid received from U.S.A.

under the following headings during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far:

(i) Medical colleges and allied institutions;

(ii) Orientation Training project;

(iii) National water supply and sanitation scheme;

(iv) T.B. control programme;

(v) National Malaria control programme; and

(vi) Filaria and Leprosy control programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (i) 1958-59—Rs. 270,730.
1959-60—Nil.

(ii) Nil.

(iii) Nil, during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Assistance worth Rs. 758,000 was, however, given upto 1957-58.

(iv) Nil.

(v) 1958-59—Rs. 15,65,776.
1959-60—Rs. 28,75,525.

(vi) Nil, during 1958-59 and 1959-60. Assistance worth Rs. 773,000 was, however, given during 1957-58 for National Filaria Control Programme.

Cold Storage and Ice Plant at Sassoon Docks, Bombay

123. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fisherwomen of Bombay have complained about the working of the cold storage and ice plant at Sassoon Docks, Bombay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the plant breaks down often causing losses to the fisher folk;

(c) whether it is alleged that theft cases are common there; and

(d) what steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. A letter was received from Akil Koli Mahila Sangh in November, 1958 complaining about the working of the Cold Storage Plant at Sassoon Docks.

(b) There had been no break-down but due to some construction in the storage room the normal storage facilities had to be suspended for some time. During this period, to avoid inconvenience to fishermen, alternative arrangements were made.

(c) Only one complaint of theft of fish has so far been received. On investigation, it was found to be incorrect.

(d) New racks at a cost of about Rs. 46,000 have been installed to make available to the customers more space for storage of fish.

Strike in Catering Section of S.S. "Kampala"

124. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike of seamen of the catering section of S S. "Kampala" in Bombay during the 2nd week of May, 1959;

(b) if so, what were the demands of the seamen; and

(c) what steps were taken to help the seamen?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. On the 12th of May.

(b) The main demands of the seamen were that: (i) the Seamen's Employment Office Scheme should be extended to the catering staff employed on unberthed passenger ships belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.; and (ii) the rates of

wages paid to them should be increased.

(c) The demand of the seamen for increase in the rates of wages has already been met by the Shipping Company.

The question of extending the Seamen's Employment Office Scheme to cover such seamen is already under the consideration of Government.

P. & T. Buildings in Burdwan District

125. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post Office buildings at Kovchar, Khana Junction, Charanpur, Kalipahari, Kalna District Burdwan (West Bengal) are old and dilap dated; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Excepting Khana Junction Post Office which is located in a Departmental building constructed in the year 1926-27, other Post Offices are housed in rented buildings the dates of construction of which are not known The buildings are not in good condition.

(b) Proposals for construction of departmental buildings for Charanpur and Kalna Post Offices and reconstruction of Departmental building at Khana Junction are under consideration. Attempts are also being made to shift all the offices to better rented accommodation.

Foodgrains Storage in West Bengal

126. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the foodgrains storage capacity at the disposal of the Central Government in West Bengal in the following regions:—

(1) Calcutta and greater Calcutta region;

(2) Maldah and West Dinajpur;

(3) Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Coochbehar?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (1) Greater Calcutta region—About 3·75 lakh tons.

(2) Nil.

(3) About 4,000 tons at Siliguri.

Rail Link with Balurghat Station

127. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey had been made for connecting Balurghat town of the West Dinajpur district in West Bengal with the Barsoi Radhikapur—Biral Section of the North East Frontier Railway or the Katihar-Singhabad Section of the same Railway;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the people of West Dinajpur district in this regard;

(c) whether the scheme for connecting Balurghat with the rest of India by railways has been dropped; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir A Preliminary Engineering Survey for Eklakhi-Balurghat railway line was carried out during the year 1948-49.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The line has not been included in the programme of new lines approved by the Planning Commission for construction during the 2nd Plan Period.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

128. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1312 on the 17th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the categories of employees in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute which have been classified as "workers" for the purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act; and

(b) the number of workers employed in each category?

The Minister for Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 24.]

Suggestions and Inventions Awards to Railway Employees

129. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** / **Shri Kunhan:** }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Railway employees who have been given "suggestions and inventions award" during 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) the invention for which each of them was given the award; and

(c) the amount given to each of them by way of award?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 25].

(b) and (c). Information in respect of the quarter ended 31st March, 1959 has not been received from one Railway, and is, therefore, not included. This will be furnished later.

Accidents in Manipur due to Electric Shocks

130. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accidents in Manipur Electricity Department due to electric shocks have increased in recent years;

(b) if so, the number of accidents which took place in 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far resulting in deaths; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to those employees under the Workmens' Compensation Act?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Departure Time of Special Train to Madras

131. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not announcing the departure time of special train to Madras on the 10th May, 1959 by the Northern Railway;

(b) whether the public were handicapped as a result thereof; and

(c) whether this special train had the same halts as the G.T. Express to Madras?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In order to clear the heavy rush of Upper Class passenger traffic from New Delhi to Madras, a decision was taken on 7th May, 1959 to run a special train with the same stoppages as the Grand Trunk Express from New Delhi on 10th May, 1959. The running of this duplicate Grand Trunk Express was announced through a Press Note, which appeared in the Newspapers of Delhi on 8th May, 1959 and on subsequent dates. While the departure time of this special train from New Delhi, as also its arrival at Madras and intermediate stations enroute, was not announced through the aforesaid Press Note, wide publicity about the same was given through the Reservation Office, Connaught Place and the Enquiry Office, New Delhi Station. As already indicated the decision for running this duplicate Grand Trunk Express was taken only on 7th May, 1959; there was, therefore, not enough time to finalise and publish detailed timings of this train in the Press Note referred to above.

(b) While some sections of the travelling public, who desired to avail of this special train, may have been handicapped in not having been made aware of the publicity, referred to in reply to part (a) of the question, the fact remains that as many as 156 reservations for first class were effected by this train, which was almost equivalent to the accommodation available.

(c) Yes.

टनकपुर में डाक तथा तार घर

१३२. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १७ मार्च, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०३८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला नैनीताल (उत्तर प्रदेश) के टनकपुर स्थान में डाक और तार घर बनाने के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय हो चुकी है; और

(ग) कितना और धन व्यय होगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) पहले ठेकेदार द्वारा अधूरी छोड़ी गयी इमारत के बाकी हिस्से का ठेका दे दिया गया है । इसका निर्माण-कार्य शीघ्र ही शुरू होने वाला है ।

(ख) अब तक १६,८२९ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं ।

(ग) लगभग २१,००० रुपये और खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ।

Directorate of Marketing and Inspection

133. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the facilities afforded during the last 3 years by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection for training in the marketing of mangoes, lichis and oranges?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No facilities exist in the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection for imparting special training in the marketing of Mangoes, Lichis and Oranges.

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection is, however, imparting theoretical as well as practical training in agricultural marketing in general.

Transport Facilities to M.Ps. visiting C.D. Blocks

134. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime during the last year some communication passed from the Community Development Ministry to the State Governments suggesting provision of certain transport facilities for the Members of Parliament when requested by them on the occasion of their visits to the Block meetings and other such occasions in connection with Community Development work in their constituencies; and

(b) how far these suggestions have been accepted and carried out by the State Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) They are generally being implemented.

Warehousing Corporations in Punjab and Mysore

135. Shri N. Keshava: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Warehousing Corporations have been set up in Mysore and in Punjab; and

(b) if so, where they are located and what is the contribution of the Central Warehousing Corporation in

the share capital of these two corporations separately?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) The headquarters of the Mysore State Corporation is at Bangalore and that of the Punjab State Corporation is at Chandigarh. The contribution of the Central Warehousing Corporation to the share capital of these two Corporations so far is Rs. 5·5 lakhs and Rs. 3·6 lakhs respectively.

Extension Units of Fisheries

126. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the additional benefit derived by fishermen by the setting up of 9 extension units of fisheries in different parts of the country; and

(b) whether any estimate has been made of the additional catches of fish through the help of extension units?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Fishermen are benefited by the technical instructions, advice and demonstration provided by the Fisheries Extension Units in regard to improved methods of fish culture; supplies of quality fish seed, demonstration and training in the use of improved types of nets, tackle and equipment, fish processing methods, storage and marketing.

(b) No.

Salem-Bangalore Railway Line

127. Shri Doraiswami Gounder: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state when the Salem-Bangalore Railway line will be taken up for execution?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The Report of the Traffic survey carried out earlier is being revised to take into account the future traffic prospects resulting from the improved economy of the area. A decision in regard to the construction of this line will be taken as soon as the revised report is received and examined.

Smuggling of Jawar to Pakistan

128. Shri Asnar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that jawar is being smuggled to Pakistan through Saurashtra in Bombay State; and

(b) if so, what action Government proposed to take to stop this smuggling?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No, Sir; certain enquiries were made by the Government of Bombay but no cases of smuggling of jawar to Pakistan were detected. The State Government have, however, issued necessary instructions to the police authorities in the border areas to keep a close watch with a view to preventing the smuggling of foodgrains

Sullage overflow in Delhi

129. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature of progress made so far in having a gravity duct along Mathura Road to overcome the menace of sullage overflowing in Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have intimated that a beginning has already been made with the construction of a Trunk sewer from Delhi Gate to Ring Road. The work was started from the Ring Road Pump House in the month of April, 1959 and is progressing satisfactorily. A length of about 4,000 ft. of the sewer out of a total length of 28,000 ft. has been completed.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जड़ी-बूटियां

१४०. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश की औषधि-निर्माणशालाओं में काम में लाई गई हिमाचल प्रदेश में उत्पन्न जड़ी-बूटियों का मूल्य क्या है; और

(ख) १९५८-५९ में बाहर से खरीदी गई जड़ी-बूटियों का मुल्य क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश की औषधि निर्माणशालाओं में प्रयोग के लिये १९५८-५९ में हिमाचल प्रदेश के व्यवसायिकों से १६,१०० रुपये की कीमत की जड़ी-बूटियां खरीदी गयी थीं ।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश की औषधि-निर्माणशालाओं में प्रयोग के लिये १९५८-५९ में बाहर से खरीदी गयी जड़ी-बुटियों का मूल्य ३९,४७६ रु० था ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी

१४१. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों की कितनी फार्मेसियां हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (श्री करमरकर) : मेडिकल डिपार्टमेंट के नियंत्रण में दो आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसियां हैं—एक जोगेन्द्र नगर में और दूसरी मजरा में ।

Telephone breakdown in Calcutta

142. Shri S. C. Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone communications in Calcutta were affected due to rain on the 12th June, 1959;

(b) if so, the number of telephone lines affected and the exchanges and sectors in which they were affected;

(c) whether it was due to the paper insulation of the cables being affected by seepage of moisture;

(d) whether it is proposed to replace the paper insulation by some kind of water-proof insulation; and

(e) if so, the insulation proposed to be used?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) 110 telephone lines served by the "44" Exchange in the area bounded by Wellesley Street, Royd Street, Wellesley Lane, Ripon Street and Collin Street.

(c) The fault was due to defect that developed in the outer sheath of the cable at a joint which permitted water to enter the cable.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Breakdown of Electricity in Delhi

143. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of electricity broke down in New Delhi very often in the last weeks of May and June;

(b) if so, the areas thus affected; and;

(c) the reasons for the frequent breakdown in the supply of electricity?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (c). A comparatively large number of breakdowns of power supply usually occur in Delhi during the months of May and June due to dust storms. The abnormal growth of load in New

Delhi, which has over-loaded the H.T. feeders, is also one of the contributory causes for the breakdowns, during the peak-load periods.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 26].

Interlocking of Stations on the Central Railway

144. Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many stations on the Parbhani/Purli Vaijnath Section on the Central Railway are interlocked;

(b) whether the present system is adequate for the safe running of trains; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure safety in the absence of interlocking arrangements?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) One station out of the 3 block stations existing on that section.

(b) Yes.

(c) Suitable procedure has been laid down for traffic working in the Station Working Rules to ensure safety.

Central Board of Forestry

145. Shri Achar:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the resolutions and recommendations of the Central Board of Forestry which met at Pachmarhi during May, 1959;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Board; and

(c) the action Government propose to take thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main recommendations of the Board and the action taken thereon by the Government is indicated in the attached statement. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 27].

Bridge over the Nethravathi near Mangalore

146. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commencement of the work of constructing a bridge over the Nethravathi river near Mangalore on the West Coast Road is considerably delayed and was not taken up according to schedule;

(b) whether this construction was shown as a work already commenced and going on in the last All India Exhibition held in Delhi;

(c) when the construction work will actually commence; and

(d) how much time is expected to be taken to complete the bridge?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There has not been any avoidable delay in taking up the work for which no schedule for commencement was laid down.

(b) Yes, Sir. In the last All India Exhibition held in Delhi, bridge works were shown in three categories *viz*: (1) works included in the plan; (2) works under construction and (3) works completed. These categories were meant to include respectively the works in the following stages of progress:—

(i) Works for which the Government of India had not accorded technical approval and financial sanction.

(ii) Works for which technical approval and financial sanction of the Government of India was accorded.

(iii) Works which had been physically completed.

The plans and estimates for the work in question had already been sanctioned by the Government of India when the last All India Exhibition was held in Delhi, and hence this work was shown as a work 'under construction'.

(c) It is likely to commence during the current year.

(d) About three years from the date of actual commencement by the contractor.

Imphal Civil Hospital

147. **Shri Warior:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Civil Hospital at Imphal Pathologist, Anaesthetist and Radiologist are not appointed; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to create these posts?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Posts of Pathologist and Anaesthetist in the Civil Hospital at Imphal have been sanctioned. The post of Radiologist has not yet been sanctioned.

Punctual Runnings of Trains

148. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 806 on the 2nd September, 1958 and state the progress so far made in the punctual running of trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement showing the percentage of passenger carrying trains not losing time to the total number of such trains run on the Indian Railways from August 1958 to June 1959 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 28].

The punctuality of passenger carrying trains shows a general improvement from November, 1958 onwards.

While the performance on the BG system of the Central and Southern Railways was not satisfactory throughout the period under reference, the performance in June 1959 shows a slight improvement as compared with the preceding months. On the Southern Railway M.G. system, while the performance during the period August to December 1958 was satisfactory, there has been some deterioration from January, 1959 onwards.

Special drives have been instituted by the Railway Administrations to bring about an appreciable improvement in the punctuality performance of passenger carrying trains.

बीज उत्पादन फार्म

१४९. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में अब तक कितने बीज उत्पादन फार्म स्थापित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) ३१ मार्च, १९५९ तक भारत सरकार ने बीज फार्मों की स्थापना पर कितना धन व्यय किया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन) : (क) एक विवरण जिस में जानकारी ली हुई है, नत्थी कर दिया गया है। **[देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या २९]**

(ख) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Women in Railway Service

150. **Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women serving on Railways in India at present; and

(b) what is the number of gazetted, non-gazetted and Class IV women servants?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) As on 30th June, 1959—19,324.

(b) Gazetted	2
Non-gazetted	
Class III	4,426
Class IV	5,986.

Incidence of T.B. among Central Government Employees

151. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees, class-wise, who are suffering from T.B. at present; and

(b) the number amongst them, class-wise, who are availing of the medical and other facilities at various sanatoria at present?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The required information in respect of Central Government employees in Delhi, who are covered by the Contributory Health Service Scheme, is shown below:—

Class of Government servants	*No. of employees suffering from T.B*	*No. amongst them who are availing of the medical and other facilities*
Class I	Nil	Nil
Class II	Nil	Nil
Class III	47	37
Class IV	85	70
TOTAL	132	107

Information in respect of the Central Government employees stationed outside Delhi is not available

Supply of Rice in Tripura

152. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agartala and other sub-Divisional Towns of Tripura are cordoned off areas, and

(b) if so, whether Government is supplying the full quota of 16 ozs. of rice per head to the people of Tripura in those towns?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Though movement of foodgrains to and from (a) Agartala town including certain villages surrounding it and (b) each Revenue Sub-Division is regulated by permits, free sale of foodgrains in the open market is not prohibited anywhere in Tripura. Government are issuing 12 ozs. of foodgrains per adult per day from fair price shops

White Lac

153. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether white lac is manufactured in India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A note giving the available information is enclosed

STATEMENT

Two parties, *viz.* (i) Mysore Lac and Paint Works, Mysore, and (ii) Indian Technical Industries, Sion, Bombay used to manufacture white lac in India. Both of them have now given up the manufacture because

they could not produce the material of satisfactory quality nor create a market for it in the country. The manufacture of white lac is a delicate process and the keeping quality of the resultant product is always uncertain.

The Indian Lac Research Institute at Namkum studied the problem during the last five years and have determined the conditions for producing white lac (known also as bleached lac) of dependable quality. The Institute is now making regularly about eight pounds of white lac per day. The production is readily sold and the quality has been widely appreciated by the consuming public. A pilot plant with an output of one maund of bleached lac per day is on order and is expected to go into production before the end of the year.

There is one more party in Calcutta, *viz.*, Shri S. K. Roy who produces white lac in the country but his output is understood to be little at present.

Bridge over the Mahananda near Malda

154. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1246 on the 15th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the plan and the estimates to construct the road bridge over the River Mahananda near Malda Town on National Highway No. 34 have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the date by which the work is likely to commence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No., Sir. The plan and estimate received from the State Chief Engineer have been returned for modifications.

(b) The construction of this bridge is expected to commence in the cold weather of 1960-61.

Test Audit of Western Shipping Corporation

155. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been intimated about the results of the supplementary Test Audit of the Western Shipping Corporation conducted on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor-General for 1957-59 under Section 619(3)(b) of the Companies Act; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistants in Railway Board

156. Shri Maney: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent posts of assistants filled up during the period from 1950 to 1958 in the Railway Board;

(b) the number of assistants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that were confirmed against the reserved quota; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees officiating as assistants awaiting confirmation as on the 31st December, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 30].

(c) Scheduled Castes.	25.
Scheduled Tribes	Nil.

फतूहगढ़ स्टेशन

१५७. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फतहगढ़ स्टेशन (उत्तर-पूर्व) का विस्तार किया जाने वाला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर अनुमानतः कितनी राशि व्यय होगी; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टेशन की वर्तमान इमारत को गिराया जा रहा है ?

उप रेल-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाजखां): (क) जी हां । स्टेशन का ढांचा बदला जा रहा है ।

(ख) स्टेशन की नयी इमारत में इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था होगी—

(१) रेलवे मेल सर्विस का दफ्तर और गोदाम;

(२) तीसरे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय;

(३) टिकट घर जिसमें तीसरे दर्जे की दो खिड़कियां और ऊंचे दर्जे की एक खिड़की होगी; और

(४) पुरुषों और महिलाओं के लिये अलग-अलग प्रतीक्षालय जिनमें स्नानघर और शौचालय होंगे ।

७१,६६१ रु० खर्च होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) मौजूदा इमारत को गिरा देने का विचार है, क्योंकि यह इतनी छोटी और कमजोर है कि इसका विस्तार नहीं किया जा सकता ।

बीकानेर डिवीजन में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय

१५८. श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीकानेर डिवीजन के कितनी तहसीलों के प्रधान स्थानों में अब तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय खोले गये हैं ;

(ख) इस वर्ष कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय खोले जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) इन तहसीलों में टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं; और

(घ) टेलीफोन कब तक लगने की सम्भावना है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री सा० का० पाटिल) : (क) बीकानेर डिवीजन में कुल २० तहसील केन्द्र-स्थानों में से १७ तहसील केन्द्र-स्थानों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर या टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) अभी तक किसी भी प्रस्ताव को मंजूर नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) ११० आवेदन-पत्र ।

(घ) १९५९-६० और १९६०-६१ में इनके लग जाने की सम्भावना है ।

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): In the replies given to the following unstarred questions regarding export of wheat from the Punjab, Government had mentioned figures of export of wheat from Punjab as reported by the Punjab Government:

(i) unstarred question No. 1193 by Sardar Iqbal Singh replied on 9th December, 1958.

(ii) unstarred question No. 207 by Shri Daljit Singh replied on 19th February 1959.

(iii) unstarred question No. 1036 by Shri D. C. Sharma replied on 27th February, 1959.

(iv) unstarred question No. 3582 by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta replied on 28th April, 1959.

The correct figures now reported by the Punjab Government are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Export on Government account of seed wheat from Punjab during 1958

Name of the State to which seed wheat supplied	Month 1958 October	November	December	(In tons) Total
Rajasthan	5,464	..	..	5,464
Madhya Pradesh	3,320	..	..	3,320
Uttar Pradesh	6,138	6,839	..	12,977
Bihar	653	219	..	872
TOTAL	15,575	7,058	..	22,633

There was no export of wheat on Government account from Punjab during 1958-59 before October and after December, 1958.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement in substitution of the reply given to part (b)(1) of Unstarred Question No. 1867 answered on 17th December, 1958 is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(1) Turtipar—A waiting hall, 6 platform benches, 2 oil lamps and *gharas* for drinking water already exist. Provision of one hand pump and a waiting hall is included in the list of works for 1958-59.

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN TELEGRAPH RULES

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, a copy of notification No. G.S.R. 803 dated the 11th July, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1469/59].

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES RULES

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, a copy of Inter-State Water Disputes Rules, 1959 published in notification No. G.S.R. 765 dated the 4th July, 1959. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1470/59].

RICE MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION AND LICENSING RULES)

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, a copy of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959, published in notification No. G.S.R. 510 dated the 22nd April, 1959. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1401/59].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

Shri A. M. Thomas: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following notifications:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 531 dated the 2nd May, 1959 rescinding the Delhi Wheat (Export (Control) Order, 1959.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 532 dated the 2nd May, 1959 containing the Wheat (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1959.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 533 dated the 5th May, 1959 making certain amendment to the Wheat (Regulation of Use in Roller Mills) Order, 1958.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 534 dated the 5th May, 1959 making certain amendment to the Punjab Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959.

(v) G.S.R No. 551 dated the 9th May, 1959 containing the Sugarcane Press-mud (Control) Order, 1955.

(vi) G.S.R No. 558 dated the 6th May, 1959 containing the Wheat (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959

(vii) G.S.R. No. 559 dated the 6th May, 1959, containing the Uttar Pradesh Wheat (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1959

(viii) G.S.R. No. 560 dated the 8th May, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958.

(ix) G.S.R. No. 561 dated the 11th May, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1958.

(x) G.S.R. No. 562 dated the 11th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1958.

(xi) G.S.R. No. 563 dated the 12th May, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1959.

(xii) G.S.R. No. 609 dated the 23rd May, 1959 making certain amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Wheat (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1959.

(xiii) G.S.R. No. 614 dated the 25th May, 1959 making certain amendment to the Wheat (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959.

(xiv) G.S.R. No 636 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.

(xv) G.S.R. No. 637 dated the 30th May, 1959 rescinding the Punjab Sugarcane (Prohibition of Use for Manufacture of Gur) Order, 1959.

(xvi) G.S.R No. 638 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain amendments to the Sugar (Control) Order, 1955

(xvii) G.S.R. No. 641 dated the 27th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Interzonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957.

(xviii) G.S R. No. 642 dated the 28th May, 1959 containing the Delhi Sugar (Export Control) Order, 1959.

(xix) G.S.R. No. 643 dated the 30th May, 1959 containing the Bombay Roller Flour Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959.

(xx) G.S.R. No. 644 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956.

(xxi) G.S.R. No. 673 dated the 3rd June, 1959 rescinding the Milled Rice (Bihar) Price Control Order, 1958.

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

(xxii) G.S.R. No. 675 dated the 8th June, 1959 making certain amendments to the Rice and Paddy (Madras) Price Control Order, 1959.

(xxiii) G.S.R. No. 676 dated the 9th June, 1959 containing the Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959.

(xxiv) G.S.R. No. 690 dated the 13th June, 1959 containing the Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Products) Price Control Order, 1959.

(xxv) G.S.R. No. 691 dated the 15th June, 1959 rescinding the Punjab Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959.

(xxvi) G.S.R. No. 692 dated the 15th June, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1958

(xxvii) G.S.R. No 693 dated the 15th June, 1959 containing the Delhi (Restriction on Import of Wheat Atta) Order, 1959.

(xxviii) G.S.R. No. 708 dated the 20th June, 1959 making certain amendment to the Rice and Paddy (Madras) Price Control Order, 1959.

(xxix) G.S.R No. 712 dated the 16th June, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Wheat (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959

(xxx) G.S.R. No. 713 dated the 20th June, 1959 containing the Uttar Pradesh Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959.

(xxxi) G.S.R. No. 736 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice and Paddy (Madras) Price Control Order, 1959.

(xxxii) G.S.R. No. 737 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Bihar Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1957.

(xxxiii) G.S.R. No. 738 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1958.

(xxxiv) G.S.R. No. 739 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain further amendments to the West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1958.

(xxxv) G.S R. No. 740 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain amendment to the Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Sale) Order, 1958.

(xxxvi) G.S.R. No. 741 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Madhya Pradesh Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957.

(xxxvii) G.S.R. No. 742 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Orissa Rice (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1957

(xxxviii) G S.R. No. 747 dated the 29th June, 1959 containing the Bombay Sugar (Export Control) Order, 1959.

(xxxix) G.S.R No 771 dated the 4th July, 1959 making certain amendment to the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control Order, 1958.

(xl) G.S.R. No. 772 dated the 4th July, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958.

(xli) G.S.R. No. 773 dated the 4th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Rice and Paddy (Mysore) Price Control Order, 1959.

(xliii) G.S.R. No. 774 dated the 4th July 1959 making certain amendments to the Rice and Paddy (Kerala) Price Control Order, 1959.

(xliii) G.S.R. No. 775 dated the 4th July, 1959 making certain amendment to the Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959.

(xliv) G.S.R. No. 776 dated the 4th July, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956.

(xlv) G.S.R. No. 784 dated the 6th July, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restriction on Border Movement) Order, 1959.

(xlvi) G.S.R. No 804 dated the 11th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959.

(xlvii) G.S.R. No. 805 dated the 11th July, 1959 containing the Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Order, 1959.

(xlviii) G S.R. No. 806 dated the 11th July, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.

(il) G.S.R. No. 807 dated the 11th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959.

(l) G S.R. No. 808 dated the 11th July, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice (Northern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1958.

(li) G.S.R. No. 809 dated the 11th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959.

(lii) G.S.R. No. 810 dted the 11th July, 1959.

(liii) G.S.R. No. 814 dated the 8th July, 1959 containing the Indian Maize (Prohibition of Use in Manufacture of Starch) Order, 1959.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1471/59].

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN AIRCRAFT RULES

Shri S. K. Patil: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, a copy of notification No. G.S.R. 524 dated the 2nd May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1472/59].

12.04 hrs

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1770

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): In reply to a supplementary from Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, arising out of Starred Question No. 1770 asked in the Lok Sabha on 9th April, 1959, I had said that Second Class accommodation had been withdrawn from all branch lines with effect from 1st April, 1956 and that from 1st April, 1957, it had been withdrawn from steam traction suburban sections. I regret these dates are not correct, the position being that Second Class was withdrawn from unimportant branch lines with effect from 1st July, 1956 and from steam traction suburban sections with effect from 1st July, 1957. The only area now left is on the main lines, important branch lines and links between main lines. If we were to withdraw Second Class from some of these lines, we would incur a loss of approximately Rs. 48 lakhs annually.

12.50 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES FOR ZONAL RAILWAYS

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): In September 1958, you were pleased to make a suggestion that my hon. colleague, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, and myself might examine the feasibility of arranging a discussion every six months for two or three hours either on the floor of the House or outside on matters relating to the railways, such as amenities to railway users, punctuality of trains etc., so that the time of the House might not be taken up during the Question Hour on such matters. We had welcomed the suggestion and such discussions were being considered.

We had also been considering the feasibility of arranging an annual conference as suggested by you in July 1957, between the hon. Members of Parliament, the Members of the Railway Board and the General Managers of Zonal railways, in order to discuss railway matters of day-to-day importance. This has been implemented and as the hon. Members are aware, an informal consultative committee of Members of both Houses for each of the eight zonal railways, has been constituted. The first series of meetings of these committees was held in May last, which I consider has served a very useful purpose. This, I feel, is an excellent forum for an informal discussion on matters of day-to-day working between the Members of Parliament and the railway authorities responsible for operating the railways. I am sure that the frank and free expression of views at these meetings will prove of immense value to the railway administration. I have purposely laid emphasis on maintaining a completely informal character in these meetings. The General Managers take down notes and have been instructed to take early action that may be feasible on the various suggestions. Likewise, matters which lie beyond the powers of the General Managers are taken note of by the respective Members of the Railway Board and suitable action is taken. It is my intention to have two such meetings each year, one during the Budget session and the other during the Winter session of Parliament. I hope these meetings will afford a good opportunity for a better appreciation of the public needs by the top railway executives.

In the circumstances, it is considered, and you have been pleased to agree, that it is no longer necessary to hold a discussion in the House as originally contemplated.

Mr. Speaker: If it is serving its purpose and hon. Members are satisfied, I do not want the time of the House to be taken away here except in cases where one or two matters may be brought up by way of questions and so on.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Kammam): I am not very clear about your ruling on this.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of ruling. When a question was put some time ago and I found a number of hon. Members were interested in pursuing the subject matter of that question, I made a suggestion to the hon. Railway Minister. Almost every day we travel on some railway or the other, and therefore I suggested that instead of waiting for a general discussion regarding the amenities, inconveniences to passengers etc., once a year, we might have some time devoted in the discussion for a discussion of the conveniences that are necessary or the grievances even once in six months. I also said it might be done either here or through consultative committees outside. He might have some conference. The hon. Minister wrote to me, and he has been pursuing this as he has just stated, and in view of this, it may not be necessary to devote any particular day or days for discussion once every six months. Let us try this method, that is what the hon. Minister has said.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): The meetings of the consultative committees are only held for one or two hours. So, if the time there is extended, perhaps we would not take the time of the House unnecessarily.

Mr. Speaker: It all depends on the Members.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Well, the time can be extended, but it will all depend on what time is required there. I am thinking that to start with we may have four or five hours for each zonal committee.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Members should be informed of the action that has been taken on the suggestions made in the Committee meetings.

Mr. Speaker: Let him write to them.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The hon. Minister said that we had a consultative committee meeting in the last week of the last session and it proved useful. That is quite true. I would like to know whether he has got any proposal for future consultative committee meetings like holding them in the last week of a particular session.

Mr. Speaker: He has already said he will have two discussions, one during the Budget session and the other one six months later.

Shri Tangamani: My suggestion is whether they cannot have it in the last week of each session, because it will be easy for the Members also to meet here, and the General Managers can also come here, and then there will not be accumulation of many of the issues which would be otherwise raised here. I remember the suggestion was casually made by the hon. Minister himself that he would have such meetings in the last week of each session.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We had this meeting during the Budget session and I propose to have it in the Winter session so that some time will be given to the General Managers to examine and implement the suggestions made in the previous meeting. Let us first have two meetings in the year, then if necessary we can increase that.

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members will write to the hon. Minister. If there are any serious matters for consideration, and if the work is too much for two meetings, then, the hon. Minister will have one more meeting.

12.11 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-ninth Report

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd August, 1959".

If I may be permitted, I might refer to a notice of an amendment that has been given as regards items Nos. 9 and 10, relating to the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member concerned may not be moving it.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): I have given notice of an amendment to increase the time allotted for item No. 9 by two hours.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to increase it from 5 to 7 hours?

An Hon. Member: What is that item?

Shri B. Das Gupta: This item relates to the motion regarding the First Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 30th July, 1957 to 31st July, 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1959. The time allotted is 5 hours. I want that it should be increased to 7 hours.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I was just going to say that the time originally proposed was only 3 hours. But, in the Business Advisory Committee, extension was asked for, and we came to the conclusion unanimously that it might run to 5 hours. That also means that the whole day from 12 NOON to 5 P.M. would be spent on this discussion. And if the House wants, that can be extended. But I think the decision there was unanimous, and everybody agreed there; and 5 hours would be enough, so far as the committee's opinion is concerned.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): It is an important subject.

Mr. Speaker: If it could be taken up on any particular day, it is competent for the Chair to extend the time by an hour; if the House is of opinion that some more time should be allotted, it can be extended by an hour.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I was a party to the agreement in the Business Advisory Committee, but in view of the fact that there have been some amendments brought forward from time to time as to the inclusion of certain minority languages also in the Schedule to the Constitution etc., I think it might be that a little more time may be required. As you point out, it may be left to the Chair to so regulate it that we may have a more full-sided discussion.

Mr. Speaker: We start at 12 noon or at 12.30 P.M., and if the House is willing, we can have an hour more, and we shall dispose it of on that day. Instead of having a formal amendment now, it can be extended by an hour; that can always be done. Shall I put the motion to the vote of the House?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): There is one other submission that I have to make. For item (xii), 2 hours are shown to have been allotted; in the Business Advisory Committee, perhaps, it was agreed to have a full day extending even up to 6 hours.

Mr. Speaker: On which item?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: About sugar prices, on the Government motion.

Item (xii) relates to a motion by Shri Khushwaqt Rai and others regarding the policy of the Government in regard to the distribution of sugar and steps to check the rise in the prices of sugar and profiteering by sugar interests. One day was agreed to for this item.

Sardar Hukam Singh: It was for the Government motion that one day was allotted, not for this motion. The Hon. Speaker made that observation so far as the Government motion was concerned, and said, that a whole day would be allotted for that motion. So far as these no-day-yet-named motions are concerned, these were considered, and it was decided that each one of them would be given 2 hours.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): No. We agreed that this motion regarding sugar prices should come as a motion on behalf of Government, and that we would confine ourselves to the other matter, that is, the price of sugarcane.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This is one of the three motions which it was left to you to refer to Government. The motion in my name was about the Backward Classes Commission's report; no time was allotted for that. And you, Sir, were requested to approach the Government to have some time allotted for this; or Government might bring the same motion on their own behalf.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): I have got one suggestion to make regarding item No. 11 relating to the discussion on Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members had a copy of the report; one hon. Member has tabled an amendment to the motion. What prevents the other hon. Members from tabling similar amendments? I find that each hon. Member is getting up from his seat and making a suggestion now. If they do so, where is the opportunity for the other hon. Members to

consult? No, no; I am not going to allow these oral amendments at this stage. Hon. Members must have given notice of these amendments. In view of what I have said, I am not going to allow any discussion on any amendment which is now sought to be moved orally.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I am not moving any amendment, but I want a clarification.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): If your generosity is immediately withdrawn like this then it creates some difficulty.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I make one submission? This is a submission to you, apart from the question of amendment.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to embarrass myself by these submissions

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Should you take so technical a stand on this?

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is a submission which we are making to you, that the number of hours allotted for the discussion on Kerala will not be enough For, you must consider the circumstances also. Our submission is that instead of 12 hours, which has been fixed by the Business Advisory Committee, it may be fixed at 16 or 17 hours. This is a very simple matter.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is against your ruling, because the other day, you ruled that nothing will be hustled and none will be muzzled. It is not possible within the time allotted; unless the time is extended, it is not possible to conform the debate to your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: There is a limit to this.

Shri Vajpayee: May I point out that no time has been allotted for the discussion on the report of the UPSC on the Mundhra deal? Are we to understand that Government are not willing to have a discussion on that report?

Mr. Speaker: That is not in this report. But I think it is already there in the items for discussion.

Shri Vajpayee: No. Will it be discussed during the current session?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): How many times will it be discussed?

Mr. Speaker: That is left to Government.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Instead of fixing the time at 2½ hours, we may request the Government to bring it as a Government motion, so that we can have one full day for the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: On which item?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: About the Mundhra deal.

Mr. Speaker: In each of the Business Advisory Committee meetings, a Government spokesman is also there; and he is advised to talk to Government and then fix it up. It is a little too early. Let us wait and see Now, I shall put the motion to vote

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd August, 1959.".

The motion was adopted.

12:18 hrs.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF VACANCIES) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Nanda on the 3rd August 1959, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the compulsory notification of vacancies to employment exchanges, be taken into consideration.".

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): How much time is left over for this?

Mr. Speaker: About an hour and a half.

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा (निमाड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल पेश किया गया है उसका मैं कुछ सुझावों के साथ समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

मैं समझता हूं कि सारे बिल को पढ़ने के बाद और सदस्यों द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों तथा उनके विचारों को सुनने के बाद, यही नतीजा निकलता है कि यह जो बिल रखा गया है, उसका केवल एक मात्र मकसद डेटा एकट्ठा करना है, दूसरा कोई नहीं है । इससे यह पता चल सकेगा कि अमक एस्टेबलिशमेंट के अन्दर, अमुक कैटेगरी के लोगों के अन्दर एक साल के अन्दर कितनी वैकेंसीज हुई हैं और ये सब फिगर्स गवर्नमेंट के पास आ सकती हैं । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के दायरे को थोड़ा और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और रिकम्टमेंट भी कम्पलसरी बनाना चाहिये अगर ऐसा किया गया तो हमारा बड़ा भारी मकसद पूरा हो सकता है । यह एक मामूली चीज नहीं है । मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब का जो मकसद इस बिल को यहां रखने का है यही हो सकता है तो वह बहुत अच्छा है और मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि यह वह नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस बिल को फिलहाल इस सूरत में रखा जाये कि एक दम असन्तोष पैदा हो जाये और जो हमारा असली मकसद है वह पूरा न हो सके और जो समस्या है, वह बिना समझे ही रह जाय । इसलिये फिलहाल इस सूरत में रखना ही मुनासिब समझा हो ।

इस बिल के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात की व्यवस्था की है कि कम से कम जो वैकेंसीज होती हैं, जो जगहें खाली होती हैं, उनकी सूचनायें एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज को देना अनिवार्य हो । यह प्राथमिक कार्यवाही जो आपने इस बिल के द्वारा कर दी है लेकिन इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर उसकी ओर ध्यान दिया गया और उनको अमल में लाया गया तो एम्पलायमेंट से सम्बन्धित जितनी भी समस्यायें पैदा होती हैं, वे हल हो सकती हैं ।

सबसे पहले तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जहां पर भी लेबर लाज लागू हों, उन सभी पर यह बिल लागू होना चाहिये । इसमें इस प्रकार का कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं रखना चाहिये कि अमुक हालत हो, इतने मजदूर काम करते हों तथा अमुक-अमुक चीज हो । मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां पर भी आपके लेबर लाज लागू होते हैं, माइन एक्ट लागू होता है, फैक्ट्रीज एक्ट लागू होता है, पेमेंट आफ वेजिज एक्ट लागू होता है, शाप एस्टेबलिशमेंटस एक्ट लागू होता है, तथा जितने भी दूसरे लेबर लाज हैं वे लागू होते हैं, वहां सभी जगहों पर यह बिल भी लागू होना चाहिये । इसका कारण यह है कि जहां तक कि मैं समझता हूं आज इन एस्टेबलिशमेंटस के अन्दर, इन कंसर्नज के अन्दर, चाहे ये प्राइवेट हों या पब्लिक सेक्टर में हों, बड़ी अराजकता फैली हुई है, और अराजकता ही पैदा नहीं हो रही है बल्कि जिनको वे काम पर रखते हैं उन्हीं को रखते हैं जो कि मालिक या अधिकारियों के मर्जीमात्र और कृपापात्र होते हैं । इसके साथ ही साथ अधिकांश तौर पर अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वहां पर बड़ी रिश्वतखोरी और घूमखोरी चल रही होती है । इस वास्ते जब तक कोई कंट्रोल नहीं होगा, जब तक कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया जायेगा, जब तक सही डायरेक्शन नहीं दिया जायेगा, तब तक ये चीजें खत्म नहीं हो सकती हैं । आज होता यह है कि एक अधिकारी जो काम पर रखता है वह वही चाहता है कि जब भी कोई जगह खाली हो, उसको उसी व्यक्ति से भरा जाय जो कि उसकी हां में हां मिलाने वाला हो । इसी तरह से वहां पर रिश्वतखोरी और घूमखोरी भी चलती है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज बम्बई में, अहमदाबाद और अन्य केन्द्रों में क्या हो रहा है। आज लोगों की जो वेजिज हैं, वे तो २८-३० रुपये ही हैं लेकिन जो डीयरनेस अलाउंस मिलता है वह सौ रुपये से भी अधिक मिलता है

12.15 hrs

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY in the Chair]

इस प्रकार से उनको कुल मिला कर सवा सौ रुपया मिल जाते हैं या इससे भी अधिक मिल जाते हैं। वहां पर एक झाड़ू लगाने वाला भी जो व्यक्ति है उसको इतने पैसे मिल जाते हैं। इतने रुपये वहां पर एक अनस्किल्ड वर्कर को मिल जाते हैं। आज वहां पर होता क्या है ? जो जावर या हेड-जावर होता है वह काम दिलाने को लोगों के साथ सौदा कर लेता है कि फिफ्टी-फिफ्टी, मैं तुमको काम दिलाता हूं और तुम मुझे आधा पैसा दे देना। इस तरह से ऊपर से नीचे तक रिश्वतखोरी और घूसखोरी चल रही है। इतना ही नहीं, मैंने देखा है कि आपके कानून बना देने के बावजूद भी, एक जावर या हेड जावर एक पत्नी के होते हुये भी दो-दो तीन-तीन चार-चार पत्नियां नाजायज तौर पर रख लेता है और उनको अपने डिपार्टमेंट में काम दे देता है और इस तरह से पांच सौ रुपया उसके द्वारा कमाया हुआ उसके घर आ जाता है। ये औरतें काम भी नहीं करती हैं। हमारे देश में पीस रेट के ऊपर इन कसर्नस में काम नहीं होता है और यह सिस्टम यूरोप तथा दूसरे देशों में ही है, यहां पर तो बेज टाइम बेजिज पर होती है। जब इन औरतों को वह अपने डिपार्टमेंट में रख लेता है तो ये समझती हैं कि सइयां भए कोतवाल, अब डर काहे का इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो इनका काम होता है वह दूसरे मजदूरों से करवाया जाता है और वो मजदूर या लिटर होती हैं उसमें यही आता है कि इतने मजदूर काम करते हैं इतना वेतन और उत्पादन होता है। इसका परिणाम यह निकलता है कि जो दूसरे श्रमिक होते हैं, उनके ऊपर वर्क लोड बढ़ जाता है और उत्पादन कम आता है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हमने एम्पलायमेंट फजिया बना दिया कि जितनी भी वैकेंसीज होंगी, उनको एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के द्वारा फिल अप किया जाये, तो इससे भी काम चलने वाला नहीं है। फिलहाल इसका मतलब तो यही है कि जगह खाली होने की सूचना उसको भेज दी जाये, न कि एक दम फिल अप कर दी जाये। इस वास्ते हमें करना यह होगा कि हर एक कसर्न के अन्दर, हर एक एस्टेबलिशमेंट के अन्दर, डिपार्टमेंट वाइज जितने मजदूर काम करते हैं, उसके हिसाब से कम से कम १० परसेंट बदली वाले रखने होंगे। इसका कारण यह है कि अगर एक डिपार्टमेंट के अन्दर दस आदमी काम करते हैं और वहां एक जगह खाली होती है, तो उस सूरत में जो मैनेजमेंट है वह इसकी सूचना एक्सचेंज को देगा कि अमुक काम के लिये आदमी भेजिये और जो एक्सचेंज है वह जिस आदमी ने अपना नाम रजिस्टर करवा रखा है कार्ड हासिल किया हुआ है, उसको इसकी सूचना उसके घर पर भेजेगा। इसमें ही सात आठ दिन लग जायेंगे और हो सकता है कि वह आदमी जिसको सूचना भेजी गई है गैर हाजिर हो या उसको कहीं और जगह काम मिल गया हो और जब तक इस तरह से आदमी एक्सचेंज द्वारा नहीं भेजा जायेगा तब तक वह जगह वहीं भरी जायेगी और अन्य श्रमिकों को बहुत दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ेगा और जो दो आदमी काम करते हैं, उन से ही दसवें आदमी का भी काम करवाया जायेगा इस प्रकार उनके ऊपर वर्क लोड बढ़ जायेगा। इस सूरत से बचने के लिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि एक्सचेंज के पास वैकेंसीज का भरा जाना तो अनिवार्य

[श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा]

होना हो चाहिये लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ यह भी होना चाहिये कि हर एक कंसर्न के अन्दर एक बदली कंट्रोल सिस्टम भी दाखिल करना पड़ेगा फिर चाहे वह मिल हो, कारखाना हो या शाप हो या कुछ भी हो । पहले तो जहां पर हमारी एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज होगी वहां पर एक सेंट्रल बदली कंट्रोल कमेटी कायम करना होगा और साथ ही साथ जो कंसर्न हैं, जहां पर आदमी रखने हैं, वहां पर भी एक बदली कंट्रोल कमेटी कायम करना होगा और उसके अन्दर वर्कर्स और मैनेजमेंट दोनों के मिले जुले प्रतिनिधि होंगे । अब डिपार्टमेंट-वाइज दस परसेंट स्ट्रेंथ बदली वालों की एक्सचेंज से ली जायेगी और जब भी कोई जगह खाली होगी उस जगह को इन बदली वालों में से भर लिया जायेगा, इससे काम भी जल्दी होगा और वर्क लोड भी मजदूरों पर नहीं बढ़ेगा और जो लोग बदली वालों में से ले लिये जायेंगे, उनकी जगहें एक्सचेंज से आदमी मंगवा कर फिल-अप कर ली जायेंगी । इन बदली वालों को रोजाना डिपार्टमेंट में जाना होगा और अपनी हाजिरी देनी होगी ।

मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इंदौर के अन्दर टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में हमने बदली कंट्रोल सिस्टम लागू किया जिसके अन्दर गवर्नमेंट के आदमी, मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि और मैनेजमेंट के प्रतिनिधि थे और साथ ही साथ हर एक मिल व कारखाने में बदली कंट्रोल कमेटी बनाई गई । जो सेंट्रल कमेटी बनाई वह एक्सचेंज के पैरेलल बनाई और यह किया कि जो भी श्रमिक किसी काम के जानने वाले हों, वे अपने नाम वहां रिकार्ड करायें और इनके अन्दर से जब भी कोई जगहें खाली हुई, उनको भरा । इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि वहां पर कृपापात्रता खत्म हुई, रिश्वतखोरी खत्म हुई, जो प्रोडक्शन बाचे जा रहा था, वह नीचे जाना बन्द हुआ और सारी की सारी चीज ठीक हुई । इंडस्ट्रियल पीस कायम हुआ, हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा, प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ी और सारी की सारी चीजें एक सिस्टेमैटिक तरीके से चलने लगीं । जब गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजज के आफिसर साहब वहां जाते हैं और बदली कंट्रोल सिस्टम को देखते हैं तो कहते हैं—उन्होंने रिमार्क किया है—कि दरअसल इंदौर में यह जो बदली सिस्टम कायम किया गया है, अगर सब जगह उसे कायम किया जाय तो इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर बहुत अच्छे नतीजे निकल सकते हैं । इससे उद्योग को फायदा पहुंचता है ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट बहुत साउंड बेसिस पर चल सकता है और जो कृपापात्र तथा मर्जीमात्र लोग इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर दाखिल हो जाते हैं, जो कि बिल्कुल अफसरों के चेहरे देख कर चलते हैं, मैनेजमेंट जो चाहता है वह करते हैं और देश में ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट के विरुद्ध काम करते हैं, उससे भी छुटकारा मिल जायेगा । इस लिये मजदूरों के अन्दर से ही आदमी चुने जायें जिनको काम की जरूरत हो । अगर एक कुटुम्ब के अन्दर चार, पांच कमाने वाले हैं और दूसरे कुटुम्ब के लोग जो हैं वे भूखों मरते हैं तो दूसरे कुटुम्ब के लोगों का ही लिया जाना चाहिये अगर आप एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजेज में बदली कंट्रोल सिस्टम कायम करें और उन के जरिये लोगों को एस्टेबलिशमेंट में भरने का काम करना चाहें तो इस के लिये हमें कुछ नियम भी बनाने होंगे । सब से पहली बात उस में यह ही होनी चाहिए कि पहले काम किस को दिया जाना चाहिये । पहले उस आदमी को काम मिलेगा जिस के कुटुम्ब में कोई कमाने वाला नहीं है । अगर इस तरह से होगा तो मैं यह मानता हूं कि प्लैनिंग के अन्दर जो हमारा एम्पलायमेंट का टार्गेट है हम उस को भी कामयाब बना सकेंगे और जो इंडस्ट्रीज के अन्दर घूसखोरी आदि की सारी

पीसें चलती हैं उन को भी हम खत्म कर सकेंगे ।

चूंकि मेरे और भी साथी बोलने वाले हैं और समय ज्यादा नहीं है इस लिये मैं थोड़े में ही यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप ने जो यह बिल पेश किया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं । लेकिन इस शर्त के साथ कि जो मेरे सुझाव हैं उन के साथ रिकरूटमेंट को आप कन्विंस बनायें । दूसरी बात यह है कि इस पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट क्यों खर्च करे ? परसेन्टेज के हिसाब से, जहां पर जितने आदमी काम करते हैं, जिस तरह से स्टेट इंश्योरेंस में होता है कि मजदूरों से भी लिया जाता है, मैनेजमेंट से भी लिया जाता है, उस तरह से केवल कारखाने से ही लिया जाना चाहिये । मैनेजमेंट से इसका खर्च वसूल किया जाना चाहिये, मजदूरों से नहीं । यह निश्चित कर देना चाहिये कि अगर ५०० वर्कर्स काम करते हैं या १००० वर्कर्स काम करते हैं तो पर वर्कर के हिसाब से इतना उस कन्सर्न से वसूल किया जायेगा । जिस फैक्ट्री में मजदूर काम करते हैं उस सारी कन्सर्न को इसे देना चाहिये । इस बदली कंट्रोल सिस्टम पर जो भी खर्च होगा एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के द्वारा उसको वसूल करने के लिये और इस सिस्टम को ठीक से चलाने के लिये एक अलग कारपोरेशन बना कर ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था की जाय कि सारी की सारी चीज ठीक से चल सके । यह जो मकसद है वह केवल गवर्नमेंट के लिये ही तो नहीं है, केवल श्रमिक के लिये ही नहीं है, यह इंडस्ट्री के लिये भी है, बल्कि खास कर इंडस्ट्री के लिये है । क्योंकि उसको अच्छे आदमियों की जरूरत होती है ताकि वे लोग दिल लगा कर काम करें । साथ ही इससे यह भी होगा कि ऐसा एक तरीका अख्तियार किया जायगा जिसमें कृपा-पात्र और मर्जीपात्र लोगों को काम नहीं मिल सकेगा । आज तो हम यह भी देख रहे हैं कारखानों के अन्दर लोगों की सिफारिस से आदमी लिये जाते हैं । कोई सब इन्सपेक्टर साहब हैं, उन्होंने किसी मैनेजर साहब से कह दिया कि यह मेरे चपरासी का लड़का है, इसे दाखिल कर लीजिये । मैनेजर साहब ने सोचा कि कारखाना पुलिस स्टेशन के पास ही है, सब इन्स्पेक्टर साहब से काम पड़ सकता है, इस लिये उस के चपरासी के लड़के को दाखिल कर लो । कोई बरतन मांजने वाली गई और सेठानी से कहा कि भले ही मुझे तुम ९ रु० महीने ही दे दिया करना, मैं बरतन सफाई के साथ झाड़ू वगैरह का जो काम है वह भी कर दिया करूंगी, लेकिन मेरा जमाई बेकार है, उस को काम पर लगवा दीजिये, और वह ले लिया गया । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस काम के लिये जैसे लोगों की जरूरत होती है वैसे लोगों को नहीं रखा जाता है । जिन लोगों की चलती है उनके द्वारा अनोपयोगी को दाखिल कर लिया जाता है और फिर सवाल पैदा होता है कि हमारे मंत्री लोग, नेता लोग जहां जाते हैं, कहते हैं कि श्रमिकों को उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिये, प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ानी चाहिये, उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिये । मैं आप को उत्पादन बढ़ाने का तरीका बताता हूं क्योंकि रोजाना मैं मजदूरों में काम करता हूं । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यही एक तरीका है, यही एक सिस्टम है जिस में अगर ठीक से काम किया जायगा तो आप को कामयाबी होगी । आज तो यह होता है कि जो लोग काम नहीं करते हैं उन का वेतन भी खर्च में लगाया जाता है और जब कोई वेज बोर्ड कायम किया जाता है तो उस के सामने यह फिगर्स रक्खे जाते हैं कि कास्ट आफ लिविंग परसेंट लेकिन वह कास्ट आफ लेबर नहीं है, यह कास्ट आफ एम्पलायर या ओनर का परसनल पाकेट प्राफिट है, इस को कास्ट आफ लेबर क्यों कहते हैं ?

यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है अगर इस पर मैं बोलना चाहूं तो काफी घंटों तक बोल सकता हूं लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि जो ढाई घंटे इस के लिये निश्चित किये गये हैं उस पर मैं अधिकारी बन कर बैठ जाऊं । मेरे साथी पाण्डे जी भी अपने विचार रक्खेंगे तो

[श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा]

इस लिये थोड़े में सबसे पहली चीज तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है उस के साथ जो गोरखपुरी रिक्रूटमेंट सिस्टम है उसे भी फौरन खत्म किया जाय क्योंकि यह गोरखपुरी लेबर रिक्रूटमेंट का जो सिस्टम है वह भी कृपापात्रों और मर्जीपात्रों के लिये है। वह भी एम्प्लायर के फायदे के लिये है और जो ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट है उस को खत्म करने के लिये और माइनिंग के काम को खत्म करने के लिये कायम किया गया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैंने जो सुझाव रक्खे हैं भरती के बारे में, उन को आप ध्यान में रक्खें और कभी भी त्रिदलीय सम्मेलन में या इंडियन लेबर कान्फरेंस में इस पर विचार करें। इस विधेयक के पास हो जाने के बाद आप त्रिदलीय सम्मेलन में इस पर विचार करें और मेरे सुझावों के साथ इस प्रथा को आगे बढ़ायें। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Tangamani (Madurai). Mr Chairman, generally I am in agreement with the objects of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Bill, 1959 and the purpose which was explained to us yesterday by the hon Minister I do not think anyone will have serious objection to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill The hon. Minister himself pointed out that it is based mainly on the Shiva Rao Committee's Report. Now the employers are to be required on a compulsory basis to notify to the employment exchanges all vacancies other than vacancies in unskilled categories, vacancies of temporary duration and vacancies proposed to be filled through promotion and the employers are also to be required on a compulsory basis to render to the employment exchanges staff strength returns at regular intervals.

Although the objects may sound plausible, I would like to convince you and the hon. Minister that unless the question of unskilled categories is also included the purpose will not be effectively served.

I have before me the employment exchange figures for the period from 1954 to 1959. Going through these I find that there are a large number of unskilled workers who are still kept in the live registers. For the sake of completeness I would say that the occupational distribution of applicants in the live registers on April 1959 is as follows:

Industrial supervisory services ..	9178
Skilled and semi-skilled services ..	96,660
Clerical services .	3,14,829
Educational services .	55,660
Domestic services	49,382
Unskilled services	6,52,971
Others ..	58,308

So, on April 1, 1959, the number of applicants on the live registers was 12,36,988 and out of this unskilled services alone account for 6,52,971. In other words, nearly 50 per cent of those who have registered themselves and who are seeking employment are of the unskilled category.

Now, let us look into this Bill. Clause 3 says:

"This Act shall not apply in relation to vacancies,—

(a) in any employment in agriculture (including horticul-

ture) in any establishment in private sector other than employment as agricultural or farm machinery operatives;

(b) in any employment in domestic service;

(c) in any employment the total duration of which is less than three months;

(d) in any employment to do unskilled office work."

Unskilled office work is defined in clause 2 as:

"work done in an establishment by any of the following categories of employees, namely:—

(1) *daftri*

(2) *jemadar*, orderly and peon;

(3) dusting man or *farash;*

(4) bundle or record lifter;

(5) process server;

(6) watchman;

(7) sweeper;

(8) any other employee doing any routine or unskilled work which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be unskilled work."

I am dealing with this in detail to show that it is necessary to give more protection to the unskilled labour rather than to the semi-skilled and skilled labour, not that all those people who have registered themselves who are unskilled or semi-skilled or skilled employees have been provided with employment. That is not the position. Even then, there is at least greater chance for them to secure employment against the chance for these unskilled workers who go out of the way to get themselves registered in the various employment exchanges.

The hon. Minister made it clear to us yesterday that ultimately we propose to have one employment exchange in each district. That will also be able to help us to see what is the employment potential in that area, how many people are seeking employment and to what categories they belong. If we are going to exclude one big chunk calling them unskilled or by saying that Government can notify certain persons to be unskilled, we will not be doing justice and we will not be serious about providing employment for this large army of unemployed persons who even register themselves with the employment exchanges. If we say that no establishment need mention about vacancies that are available with them in the unskilled category, then, what is the purpose in asking this unskilled labour to go and register with the employment exchange? I am coming to the next point, namely, the question about enforcement of the law. There is a penal provision here that such of those who do not notify the vacancies available in the establishments may be punished with a fine which may extend to 250 or 500 whenever a prosecution is launched. There must be strict observance of that part: that is the purpose for which this Bill is brought. I shall explain briefly how this is going to work in the case of public sector. Today the railways have got a special method of recruitment. The Posts and Telegraphs Department and many other departments of the Central Government say that they are not governed by any of these employment methods. Does this Bill cover the public sector including the railways, and other departments? It says here, in clause (2)(a):

"appropriate Government" means—

(1) in relation to—

(a) any establishment of any railway, major port mine or oil-field, or

[Shri Tangamani.]

(b) any establishment owned, controlled or managed by—

(i) the Central Government or a department of the Central Government....."

It is vague. On first reading it gives the impression that it will cover all the sections of employees....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): For the purpose of notification....

Shri Tangamani: I want a clarification as to how far the limited purpose of this Bill will cover those establishments which will come under the Central Government. We may call it public sector: the Railways, Post and Telegraphs and other Departments coming directly under the Central Government.

About registration, I have received some information that some persons who have already registered themselves with the various employment exchanges are requested to come periodically and to renew their applications. I do not know what is the direction that is given to these various employment exchanges but if that is the position, it is a very sad state of affairs. When once a particular person has registered, it is the duty of the employment exchange to pursue or follow him. It should not be the duty of the person who has registered to pursue the employment exchange. If we are only interested in statistics, it may be a different thing but if we are interested in helping that particular worker who seeks employment through the employment exchange, a different procedure should be evolved. There are practical difficulties. A worker registers himself in an employment exchange and goes to his village and is awaiting the job In the meantime he may be looking after some agricultural work. After a few months, if he is to renew his registration, he has to go again to the city and go through the entire formalities....

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Which clause is the hon. Member referring to?

Shri Tangamani: I refer generally to the working of the employment exchanges—not to any particular clause. Otherwise, we will not have much to say against this Bill.

When these employment exchanges were taken over by the State Governments, several representations were made to the Central Ministry also as to how some employees who continued their services under the State Government were not given that continuity of service. Some employees were retrenched not on the basis of seniority or the last-come-first-go principle. If more employment exchanges are going to be opened, then priority must be given to those employees who were orginally employed under the Central Government before the switch over to the State Government.

A certain practice which is now being adopted in Kanpur is helping the illiterate workers whether skilled or semi-skilled in guiding them as to where to register They have got a different system—colour system. Such a colour system can be adopted in other places also.

Without developing the point further because of lack of time, I would recommend to the Labour Ministry to go into the question of the various methods by which control is exercised on the seamen who are being recruited by the Government and whose services are being lent to the foreign shipping companies

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I welcome this Bill. Some exchanges are doing excellent work in trying to provide opportunities of employment to the unemployed in this country. Figures show that only ten per cent of the persons registered in the employment exchanges are provided with employment. This

is due to the lack of popularity as already stated by some Members But if the appointments are to be provided only through these exchanges, they must be made popular; they should be established in all the taluk headquarters Otherwise, if you insist that appointments should be made only through them, many people do not know about the existence of such exchanges In a country like India, many people are illiterate Many educated unemployed stay at the villages and they find it very difficult to get appointments They do not know the existence of these exchanges and so are not registered in them That is the only reason why only ten per cent of the people registered are provided with employment It is not right to insist at this moment that appointments should be made only through the employment exchanges Under clause 4(4), an employer is not obliged to appoint those who are sent by the exchange But that has not clarified the position For instance, many Scheduled Caste candidates who do not know about the existence of the employment exchanges cannot find appointments because the appointing authority insists that they should come through the employment exchanges The Railway authorities are insisting that the applications for class IV posts should come through the employment exchanges When this was brought to the notice of the Railway Minister, he relaxed the rules and sent a note to all the appointing authorities that the Scheduled Caste candidates, even if they come directly and not through the employment exchanges, should also be considered along with the other applicants who come through the exchanges This must be taken note of and clause 4(4) should be retained and not removed as suggested by Shri Tyagi

Many of those who are enlisted in the employment exchanges enlist for a particular vacancy Suppose they apply for some other vacancy for which they are not enlisted but for which they are suitable, the appointing authorities do not consider their applications because they are not registered for that particular vacancy Therefore, I submit that there should be certain categories of jobs for which they should be enlisted If you publish a note specifying the categories of jobs in the employment exchange, they can enlist themselves for different categories of jobs That is my suggestion

I do not know if it is right to exclude the unskilled jobs from the purview of the exchanges It is these unskilled people who find it difficult to get jobs Therefore, it is better to include them also

It is said here that vacancies that are to be filled through the Public Service Commission should not come under their purview I want to know what is to be done in the case of such jobs in the private sector which are equivalent to the jobs or vacancies to be filled by the Service Commissions in the public sector or Government departments There is no Public Service Commission in the private sector They usually have a selection committee They also publish vacancies of posts which carry a salary of Rs 500 or Rs 600 It is not clarified whether this Bill covers those jobs in the private sector You have only said here that the jobs where selection is to be made by the Public Service Commission will not come under the purview of this Act. But what about equivalent jobs in the private sector? By the provision made in this Bill it does not mean that equivalent jobs in the private sector will not come under the purview of this Act. That means, even if it is a big job in the private sector the employers concerned should notify it to the employment exchange, whereas big jobs which are to be filled up through the Public Service Commission will not come under the purview of this Act I think this position has to be clarified by the Minister

[Shri Thimmaiah.]

There is one more thing. Under the provisions of this Bill an employer has to pay a penalty of Rs. 500 or more if he does not notify a vacancy to the employment exchange. I want to know whether it applies to Government officers also, and whether a Government officer will also be fined Rs. 500 or more if he does not notify a vacancy.

Shri Tyagi: Of course Also the Minister.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, this Bill is welcome from various points of view. For the first time, the employers have been compelled to notify their vacancies to the employment exchanges. Secondly, it also provides that at regular intervals the employers should submit returns of staff strength to the employment exchanges. This procedure will certainly enable the exchanges to acquire a good deal of information regarding employment trends and employment needs. It will also enable them to give better advice to the Government, to the employers as also to the public. It will also encourage employment seekers to register themselves with the exchanges. Lastly, it will promote better planning of training of the workers and also a better assessment of the deficits and surpluses in respect of employment seekers.

Yesterday, some speakers pointed out the inadequacy of certain provisions, of this Bill For example, in clause 2(g) there is reference to a provision that establishments having less than 25 workers should not be compelled or should not be asked to notify their vacancies to the employment exchanges. The Factories Act applies to factories and establishments having less than 25 workers I do not understand why the same provision of the Factories Act should not apply in this case also.

Then, there is a provision in clause 3, sub-clause 2(b) that vacancies in an employment carrying a remuneration of less than Rs. 60 in a month should not be notified. I believe that this will give a good handle to the employers to escape the operation of this Act, and it will certainly exclude a large number of employment seekers from the operation of this Act.

There is another provision in clause 3(1)(d) by which unskilled workers are also excluded from the operation of this Act. I believe that a pretty large number of workers will be excluded from the operation of the Act. That is why I would rather like that these provisions are deleted.

Naturally, we would also say that the Bill does not go so far. The Shiva Rao Committee has also dealt with the reasons as to why the employers do not find the employment exchanges so helpful and why they have not adequately utilised the services offered by the employment exchanges. For example, these employment exchanges do not provide for trade tests. In Chapter VIII of their report they have recommended that the employment exchanges should introduce the preparation of a panel of names for the posts of clerks on the basis of tests They have also recommended that a classification system should be introduced by which there should be a classification of applicants desiring skilled jobs on the basis of trade tests We fully endorse the recommendations of this Committee, and we feel that this Bill should have made similar provisions. In that case we could have easily asked for another provision, namely, that the employers should be compelled to recruit directly through the employment exchanges. There should be a clause providing for compulsory recruitment through these exchanges. This is very much necessary in the interests of our economy and in the interests of the employers as well as the employees.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to certain aspects of the unemployment problem.

Every one knows that the problem of unemployment is very delicate matter and it has to be handled very carefully. If we have to solve this problem, we require a very accurate and scientific data so that we may know the difficulties and in respect of this unemployment problem and suggest remedies. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to certain departments of the Government, certain heads of departments, who never notify these vacancies to the different employment exchanges. People are very much dissatisfied. I have got an instance in which certain members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been asked to go directly to the heads of these departments for recruitment. This is not very satisfactory because the same defect which applies to the employment exchanges also apply to the heads of departments. In the absence of employment exchanges in the rural areas and in subdivisional headquarters, the people find and they are not properly notified of the vacancies that arise. The so-called letters are not issued in time. They feel the same difficulty in the case of employment exchanges. I have referred these matters to the Ministry, and the Ministry has informed me that "this procedure has been followed with a view to minimising the inconvenience and hardship caused to tribal applications residing in the hills of Manipur." I have also been informed that in fact it affords fair treatment to all applicants. I cannot agree with this point of view. I feel that the tribal applicants should register themselves with the heads of departments and the employment exchanges as well. Otherwise, the pitcure shown in the live registers of employment exchanges will be unreal, and as it is, it also leads to a lot of confusion.

13 hrs.

I would request the hon. Minister to enforce strictly the provisions of this Bill, when it becomes law, and also see that they are made applicable to the heads of departments and to the establishments in the public sector.

Lastly, I would like to urge upon the Ministry to open, as many employment exchanges in the rural areas and in the sub-divisional headquarters and also in the district headquarters, as possible. The hon. Minister has already promised to open exchanges in the district headquarters. I feel that when the employment exchanges are opened in the rural areas, the grievances of the tribal people as well as those of the rural people would be removed and their ambition also will be fulfilled.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): I am very much thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to express my views on this Bill. Though looking at the face of the Bill it will be conceded that it is a very simple Bill, if you look to the following two points, namely, what was the necessity to introduce this Bill and secondly, whether, after having passed this Bill, the same necessity may be achieved, then, the Bill becomes very important.

Yesterday, I heard some of the Members complaining that the employment exchanges have not fulfilled the real objectives because of so many reasons. The most important reason why the employment exchanges have not fulfilled the desired results was that they have been given the work, namely, only of persuading the employers to recruit people, and they have no force behind them to see that the recruitment is made through the employment exchanges. That is why they have failed to achieve the desired results.

After this Bill is passed I want to see as to what results will be achieved. The object of the Bill is simply to notify the vacancies occurring in the factories. But after having the vacancies notified, is it compulsory for the employers to choose from among those persons who have been notified? No. So, there is no use at all by

[Shri K N Pandey.]

simply asking the employers to notify those vacancies On the other hand, there seems to be some contradiction in this Bill, and I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister to those points. In sub-clauses (c) and (d) of clause 3, it is said·

"in any employment the total duration of which is less than three months," and

"in any employment to do unskilled office work"

Now, only "duration" has been mentioned here The character of employment has not been given What happens in Kanpur, to which reference was made by Shri Tangamani? In Kanpur 25 per cent of the total number of textile workers are called substitutes, and when the permanent workers are absent, they got chance in their places Those vacancies may be temporary, because a worker may be absent for 10, 15 or 30 days, and if those places are not notified there is every likelihood that the substitutes may not have chances to work in the places of the permanent hands This is a major difficulty in Kanpur So instead of this "duration', if you define what is "temporary' and "permament" under this Bill it will be useful Unless these words are defined, the purpose of the Bill will be defeated Only "duration" cannot help "Duration" will creat confusion and there may be cases in Kanpur where even those persons who were previously getting employment in the places of the permanent workers may not be able to secure employment in that manner after this Bill becomes law

Shri A C. Guha (Barasat) This is not only the case in Kanpur It prevails in other places also It is an evil thing

Shri K. N. Pandey: It may be in other places also I have knowledge about Kanpur and that is why I am expressing this aspect about Kanpur

Another thing is, the wording in sub-clause (d) It is said "in any employment to do unskilled office work" So far as I have seen, the employment exchanges have been able to secure work for not only skilled and semi-skilled workers, but for unskilled workers also If that is so, what was the necessity of putting this clause here? When the unskilled workers are already getting work through the employment exchanges I feel that if this clause remains there it may create some confusion

The other case that I want to mention is this Suppose there is a man who is getting Rs 60, he will be called an unskilled worker according to this Bill In some of the cases where the minimum wage has not been fixed, even the skilled and semi-skilled workers are getting less than Rs 60 What will happen to those workers? In their case, this Bill will create another difficulty In spite of their being semi skilled or skilled, they will not be able to get jobs because they are being called unskilled simply because of this Bill So, I do not think it is necessary to add the clause according to which a worker who is getting Rs 60 per month is supposed to be an unskilled worker

I can tell you the position in the sugar factories The clerks there in some factories are getting less than Rs 60 per month Are they unskilled? If they are unskilled, then they will be deprived of their jobs because those places will not be notified. I very well understand the purpose of the hon Minister He does not want to use force, because the use of force so often creates hatred between the parties But unless force is there, the parties cannot come together and peace also cannot be established. If they know that nothing could be done even if they violate the law, then they will not care for the law and you will not be able to achieve the desired results So, if some clause is put in, making provision for some force behind this Bill, it will be good Let it not be used very often but let it be there

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Compulsion?

Shri K. N. Pandey: Then you will see that the Bill will solve the problem In Kanpur there was a scheme of decasualisation and the parties did settle some of their disputes by mutual discussion as the Government was behind it So, unless you put some force in this Bill no useful settlement may be made in that way if the Bill is passed without any change

I want to bring to your notice that the provisions of the Bill, instead of creating a good atmosphere to get more jobs for those who are seeking employment, may put the workers nowhere I think you will also realise this position and I hope that the Government would try to do something so that something good may be done by the introduction of this Bill and also having passed it

Mr. Chairman: I find that there are a large number of Members who want to speak on this Bill But according to the time allotment of the Business Advisory Committee, I think we should be finishing the Bill by half past one In view of the fact that various other Members also desire to participate in the discussion and since it seems to have developed into certain controversies, I would suggest to the Honse that we may extend the time by a few more minutes and allow a few more Members to participate I will call the hon Minister round about 1 30 Would that be all right?

Shri Nanda: Yes

Mr Chairman: I shall allow this particular reading till 1.30 Otherwise, we should have finished by now

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur). Mr Chairman, I welcome this Bill and I feel that it is a step forward But as pointed out by my other friends, it is quite obvious that this Bill is not going to have the desired effect on the employers either in the public sector or in the private sector I am unable to understand as to why the unskilled workers who form the bulk of unemployed people today in the country have been excluded from the the purview of this Bill May I submit for the information of the hon Minister that out of nearly 12 lakhs, 6 lakh people, i e more than 50 per cent, are unskilled workers What will be their fate? Should they be left at the mercy of the employers? This is a matter which should receive the consideration of the hon Minister

In all our projects, more than 50 per cent of the workers are unskilled In the Bhakra dam, about 5,000 men are going to be unemployed very soon Out of them, nearly 4,000 are unskilled. Unless the employment exchange comes to the rescue of these people by registering them and issuing introduction cards for alternative jobs, their fate is almost sealed and they will be entirely at the mercy of the employers

13 14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I cannot understand why the daftri orderly, peon, bundle and record lifter process server, watchman and sweeper have been excluded In most of the mercantile offices in Cacutta nearly 50 per cent of the people are doing the same job of daftries, peons or orderlies Why should they be debarred? Why should they not be allowed to secure employment through the employment exchange? If they are excluded, there will be favouritism and nepotism For the post of an orderly or peon, the practice is that a peon is appointed only if he is liked by the officer concerned and if he can also work as domestic servant. It is as true as anything and I hope the hon Minister and the officials of the Ministry know it better than I. If these people come through the employment exchange, they will be assured of a minimum wage and some service conditions at least. If these categories are excluded from the purview of

[Shri S. M. Banerjee.]

this Bill, it will be giving an impetus to favouritism and nepotism.

Regarding the working of the employment exchange, much has been said about bribery etc. I do not deny that these charges are utterly false, but because I was a member of the advisory committee of the employment exchange for a considerable time, I also realise the difficulties of the employment exchange officers. The employment position in the country is such that it is difficult for the officers to function If there is no employment, what is there to be exchanged? A hungry starving man goes to the exchange and tries to bribe the clerk or the officer concerned. So, unless the employment position changes, corruption cannot be stopped. I know some of the new employment exchange officers with young blood want to work the exchange as honestly as possible So, let us discuss this entire matter to see how corruption can be checked The needy man knows no law, logic or reasoning which can convince him If he can get employment fetching Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 a month for at least six months, he does not mind spending Rs 100 on bribery So, the real cause is not that these officers are corruptible, but the needy man tries to corrupt them just to get two meals a day. So, there should be an enquiry into the working of the employment exchanges to see how they are functioning, whether they have served or defeated our purpose, etc This is a matter of dispute which can only be investigated.

Then, the domestic workers have also been left out. The hon Minister was kind enough to discuss this matter in the informal consultative committee and even in XVII Labour Conference Where is the harm if the domestic servant goes to the employment exchange? The moment he registers in the employment exchange, his antecedents should be verified by the exchange. Then if he is provided a job under somebody, at least that particular man is assured that he is getting a man whose antecedents have been verified. By this method we will have correct statistics about the working of domestic servants. I do not think there is any harm if the domestic servants come through the employment exchange.

Then, cases of posts to be filled by promotion will not be covered under this Bill Take the defence industry or any other industry where there is no direct line of promotion. If an industrial worker wants promotion to a supervisory, clerical or some other cadre which is non-industrial, officers of that particular establishment say, "We are having fresh recruitment and so you have to go to the employment exchange and try your luck along with others coming from the employment exchange" He cannot be promoted, because there is no direct line of promotion Supposing I am a skilled man and there is a post of store keeper I want to become a store keeper to better my future I cannot be promoted by the employer only on the ground that there is no direct line of promotion It will be taken as a new appointment and the worker will have to go to the employment exchange and get a card for his case to be considered When he goes to the employment exchange, the officer there says, "This is a clear case of promotion, you are already employed somewhere and you want to better your future We cannot give you any card"

These are the practical difficulties experienced by the employees in the public sector and I would request the hon Minister to consider them. I welcome this Bill as a whole, but as the previous speaker pointed out in regard to the various clauses, I would request the hon Minister to say something about the points raised by us

13 20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri U. U. Patil (Dhulia): I agree with the previous speakers so far as the question of employment possibili-

ties of unskilled labour are concerned This Bill aims at assessing the employment possibilities of only skilled labour. But, in fact, unskilled labourers form a formidable part of our job-seekers So far as their statistics are concerned, no definite statistics have been collected So, I would request the Labour Ministry to avail themselves of the forthcoming census to collect correct statistics, so far as unskilled labourers are concerned. Along with that, if some periodical reports are asked for by the employment exchanges from the village officers statistics can be kept up-to-date, as far as unskilled labourers are concerned.

So far as the present Bill is concerned, the very fact that unskilled labourers are out of the purview of the Bill shows that it cannot serve much useful purpose I would submit that the Bill ought to have provided for assessing the potentialities of the unskilled labour also

As far as the potentialities of the skilled labour are concerned, I ask the Minister what the exact aim is in bringing forward this Bill? After all, if you want to assess only the potentialities of the skilled labour in the cities then the present exchanges and the labour officers can very well assess it. Sub-clause (4) of clause 4 excludes the possibility of giving employment, or introducing the element of compulsion in giving employment, to the job-seekers So, even without this Bill, it was possible even before to assess the employment possibilities in urban areas, because in a city having a population of one lakh, the employment exchange can well collect the data as to what are the establishments employing 25 persons. So, my submission is that it could have been possible even under the present circumstances to collect the data, so far as employment possibilities of skilled labour are concerned.

13.22 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

Now, by the introduction of the Bill, it might happen that those establishments which are now running with a staff of 25 persons might manage to see that their concerns do not expand at all, because they might think that having introduced this compulsory notification of vacancies, in course of time we may also introduce the element of compulsion so far as employment is concerned So, my submission is that by passing this Bill the only thing that will happen is that there will be no expansion on the part of those establishments in the private sector which employ now less than 25 persons Therefore, I would submit that this aspect must be taken into consideration

The Bill, as it is at present worded, does not introduce any degree of compulsion, so far as employment is concerned The only thing that is achieved by the Bill is that the Government will be having a complete assessment, regarding employment possibilities for the skilled labour. My submission is that even without the passing of this Bill, the employment exchanges and the labour officers can well collect the data The difficulty will arise only so far as bigger cities like Bombay and Calcutta are concerned Even in those cases, if a little attention is paid by the Government, information about the employment potential for skilled labour can be obtained. So, I do not find any purpose in passing this Bill. So far as seeking information about the employment possibilities is concerned, as I have said, it could have been done even without passing this Bill The only result of passing this Bill will be that there will be more work in the employment exchanges. That is all what I have got to say

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would be calling the hon Minister at 1 30 p.m

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): So far as the Bill is concerned, we welcome the purpose for which the Bill is being introduced. But the provision, as it is laid down in the Bill, I am afraid does

[Shri Prabhat Kar.]

not serve the purpose. It has already been pointed out that the only obligation now, so far as employees are concerned, in the private sector as well as the public sector, is to notify the vacancies. There is no assurance that all those posts will have to be filled in through the employment exchanges. Now, pure and simple notification of the vacancies will not serve the purpose save and except inclusion of more names in the register of the employment exchanges.

Secondly, this Bill precludes notification of vacancies in an employment which carries a remuneration of less than Rs. 60 a month. Knowing as we do the rate of wages paid in different industries, and also in the Central Government, the employment which carries less than Rs. 60 a month as remuneration will be overwhelming in number. For all those vacancies, no notification will be necessary. That means that more than 80 per cent. of the vacancies in different industries and establishments will not have to be notified. As a result, for a majority of the vacancies, no notification will be required.

Then, it excludes unskilled office work. Today we know that in any establishment roughly about 33 to 40 per cent. of the staff belongs to unskilled office work category. This Bill does not apply to them. For them, no notification will be necessary. Therefore, even on an establishment which comes under the purview of the Bill for 40 per cent. of the employees, no notification will be necessary.

Although the purpose of this Bill is to see that employment is procured through employment exchanges, the net result of the provisions included in the Bill will be to exclude a majority of workers from the purview of this Bill, because only for some jobs notification will be necessary. A majority of work which either carries a remuneration of less than Rs. 60 a month or which, as it is enumerated in clause 3(c), is one the total duration of which is less than three months or is unskilled office work, is outside the purview of this Bill and so no notification is necessary in those cases.

So, my submission is that the purpose for which the hon. Labour Minister has brought forward this Bill will be frustrated because of the inclusion of this provision. It has already been pointed out by most of the members who have spoken. So, I would tell the hon. Labour Minister that since the purpose for which he wants the Bill to be passed is being frustrated because of the inclusion of this provision he himself should make amendments in the Bill so that the majority of the employment today can be procured through the employment exchanges. In that case, the Government will also be in a position to know whether the purpose for which employment exchanges have been established has been properly served and whether they are providing jobs to the people. Also, they can get proper statistics about the unemployment in the country.

I would request the hon. Labour Minister to consider the various view points which have been expressed in this House by various sections of the Members.

13.30 hrs.

Shri Nanda: Mr. Deput-Speaker, Sir, the central provision of this proposed legislation is contained in clause 4 which seeks to impose an obligation on the employers to notify vacancies to employment exchanges. Naturally therefore, discussion revolved round this provision. I gather that practically all the speakers, who spoke on this Bill, expressed themselves in favour of extending the compulsion feature beyond notification of vacancies, that is, to recruitment also. I said practically because I have in mind my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, who, as the first speaker on this Bill, started with some kind of an opposition to this provision regarding compulsion in

the matter of notification of vacancies. But as he proceeded on and when he concluded I was not quite sure whether he had only made it as an introduction in order to emphasise that that was not enough and that there should be compulsion regarding recruitment also. I say so because he ultimately pleaded for the unemployed person who goes on in search of jobs from place to place and becomes frustrated because without employment he has to spend his energy wastefully, without any kind of result and it is our obligation to come to his rescue, and do something in anticipation of even his coming to us, that is, we should go out and extend a helping hand to him That was the idea

He also said that the employers have naturally a bias in favour of their kith and kin and friends and all that and, therefore, people may not have a good chance simply on the ground of their merits Therefore, I think that even he really was not very much against the provision of compulsion but to the degree to which it goes But really he was asking for a more vigorous implementation of this measure.

He also made the point in the very beginning that we should not go on multiplying measures and taking upon ourselves new tasks and that things which we have on our hands should be done well I agree with him. This proposal is exactly of that type We have the employment exchanges We are incurring expenditure on the employment exchanges. We have the staff. We have all those facilities created in order that they may be used adequately and properly which are not being used. Therefore, this is a step in the direction of a fuller use of a machinery already created. It does not go out in any new direction. That is one point with which I agree so far as the purpose is concerned, but I also further add that in this case the deduction will be in favour of the measure that is being put forward rather than against it.

Why do we not go further than what we propose to do? We are being urged from all sides of the House that compulsion should extend to recruitment also My answer is—and that is the most important part of the answer—that we are proceeding on the basis of the recommendations of a committee which made a report and which was a unanimous report

An Hon. Member: Not unanimous.

Shri Nanda: Well, it was nearly unanimous At any rate, if there was any dissent it was not regarding this point So, so far as this feature is concerned those who applied their minds to the subject, examined every aspect of it and heard so many people, came to this conclusion that the time has not come and that at any rate for the present there should be no compulsion regarding recruitment.

Shri Tyagi: But did they make any recommendation to the effect that there should be no compulsion even on the public sector which actually obtains today by your orders?

Shri Nanda: I am coming to that I shall come to that. They were in favour of starting with this feature in the public sector That is perfectly true Without waiting for this Bill that recommendation has been carried out to an extent and is being progressively adopted. The question is, "Well, you may have certain considerations about the private sector not being brought under this compulsion, but what is it that prevents you from bringing the public sector under this obligation?" I thought of giving the answer later on but I might give it straightaway The answer is that so far as the public sector is concerned, as I have said, that idea had been accepted even before we brought on this legislation I have got a whole list of States and of various departments of the Government that have accepted that position. We are going forward in that direction in the Central Government by directives as the hon. Member wanted to know. Regarding the States, I have got a list of all

[Shri Nanda]

the States and I find that many of them have agreed. I think that to the extent it remains further to be implemented we will be able to succeed

Shri Tyagi: The exemption sought in this section does not mean going back from what you have done by means of circulars

Shri Nanda: Not at all I can say very clearly and categorically that we will be pressing on so far as every part of Government carries out this requirement

Now, regarding the private sector, I said that here is a report that is the main answer But there is another answer also We have to consider our capacity to undertake certain duties ourselves This is simply asking the employers to notify vacancies without compelling them to choose out of them It is a very very limited obligation If they do not find those people to their taste they can get anybody else but when you say that they must choose out of them, the responsibility on our system becomes very much bigger and we will have to be very much more careful We have to see that before we take upon ourselves this kind of a very big responsibility we take steps which will ensure that we can, if at all it becomes necessary carry that duty properly and discharge that responsibility adequately

Then there is another thing As hon Members asked me, is the purpose being served? I will have to answer that regarding coverage also but here too the purpose will be served not by compulsion but by other means My approach to all these matters regarding workers and regarding employer employee relations is the minimum of compulsion I have not been disappointed in this approach I have found—and I may here, on the floor of this House, pay a tribute to all sides, that is, all sections of employers, all sections of workers and all States—that a number of new things, new departures, innovations and new ideas have been accepted by all these sections voluntarily, that things which might have taken years have been done and where by law we would not have been able to get very significant results I find that by persuasion, we are getting those results and better results Therefore, having created a kind of a position, I do not say "purchase the wares in this shop" whether they are good or bad, I only leave it to the man who comes, and I see that I serve him properly. That is the kind of arrangement that is being made

I may add further that though it is voluntary, there is some kind of a moral compulsion coming in As long as he does not have my names, I do not know whom he has chosen, and whether he has chosen well or not. The moment he notifies I come in. Without compelling him, I can say, "I submitted five names, and you have chosen not a person from out of the five but a sixth man" Today, tomorrow, everyday he does that Then we can see has he really been able to secure a person better than those we have submitted or is there some other element at work?

This will have a considerable moral force in that they cannot ignore the requirements of applying certain standards They cannot go beyond the list we submit and choose people who are below those standards who are sub standard, who in quality, experience and in other ways are inferior to those submitted by us It may not be apparent where the difference is ten per cent. but it will be obvious where the difference is fifty per cent and the person selected is not half as good as the other person The results are secured by these means

I was told, "Why have this compulsion of notification? If you only want statistics, you can get statistics" It is clear that it is not for statistics that we are wanting it. It is for some real, practical object to be secured through these provisions.

Now, the other question—if I need at all go back to it—was, "why not omit this compulsion altogether?" Well, Sir, I have answered it partially, but I may add to that, because the hon Member Shri Tyagi asked, "Why should you have to do this? People would come to you if you make your arrangements more attractive It may be that there is something deficient on your side, on the side of the employment exchanges" This idea, this doubt, this question that is raised would be quite relevant if I were compelling that person to choose from here Then the questions whether I am offering good persons or not, whether I am answering his demands in good time, quickly, or not, all these things will come in, speed, quality and all that. But if it is only a question of just telling me what people he wants, there the quality of my work does not really matter—whether there was corruption, whether some people got through the registration by paying something, etc That will only affect my popularity from the point of view of the job-seeker, not of the employer So, that does not apply in this case

Then, why is it that these employers have not been coming to us? I think hon Members themselves answered this Because, whether it is a good employer or an employer not so good, everybody wants to be free, free from any kind of restrictions If he is free, even a good employer thinks "why should I ask somebody else?" If he is not so good, he will not allow anybody to look into what he is doing It is these considerations which come in rather than the question of the way in which our exchanges are worked I will come to it soon, as to what is happening to the exchanges, whether all is well with them or whether there are defects and whether some improvements have to be made—I will come to that—but that is not relevant in this case

Now Sir, the question of delay has been referred to, as to why we put this report into cold storage for so many years and we are coming after a long time I answered it partially I will just say a little more about it. We should not have done it till we were prepared for it How can we ask everybody to come to us when the number of exchanges that we have is very limited? We have been able to expand the number of exchanges from 125 to 231 meanwhile Therefore, unless we have the facilities available in many places where they are required, we should not have taken this step That was one reason

Another was that in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee we had taken a very big step, and that was the transfer of the service to the States That transfer involved many changes It required reorganisation, and I may say that along with other changes which took place in the country, these things took time to settle down, and even now there are some States which are just coming upon their feet And so the time was not ripe for this fresh measure Therefore, we had to change, and we have tested these new arrangements through these years and at last for this much we are ready now

This may also be the answer to some other question which was raised, namely, "Why don't we need more and why do we not want to extend the operations beyond what we have chosen to do?" That is the question of coverage and also our preparedness to have more extended obligations than what we have indicated in this proposed legislation The question of coverage came up for considerable criticism and questions were raised, very naturally They asked, "Why are you excluding large classes of people who possibly deserve your help and assistance even more than the others?"

There, let us apply our minds to the basis of the working of these exchanges, the basis of the submissions. So far as the employment exchanges are concerned, it is not simply a question of having a person and shoving him on to some employer But various other devices have been introduced—trade testing, testing of the

[Shri Nanda]

skills of the persons, putting them under proper groups and categories in order to match the demand. This thing is the real job; this is also the real requirement of the employer.

There are certain jobs where the employer can pick up the persons anywhere and get their services also. There is neither that element of applying the skills, the special techniques, in the case of selection for submission—they do not arise—, and on the other side, in the case of the employer the bias does not arise. Because the bias does not arise in the case of the large number of unskilled workers. But where there are special salaries, higher salaries, where people have to come on the ground of certain qualifications, it is there that it occurs Therefore, this is one answer, that is, not including them does not defeat the objects. Because, as I indicated, though those objects do embrace the unskilled worker—we are doing that—, it is not as if we do not include those under this compulsion we will not be rendering that service, because it is being rendered now also and there is no special incentive on the part of the employer to withhold those people and there is no special service that we render in the matter of the unskilled workers. But I may add that we are putting on the employer a new kind of obligation They will have to prepare charts, returns. I thought, let us make it as little irksome as possible. That portion of the work which is not of that character, as I have explained, we may keep out at any rate, for the present. Let us see. It may be that even without putting that in this Bill as a matter of compulsion, we can in the returns, forms, etc., provide for that. If they choose they can send. Let them at least feel that their job in sending returns is limited so that I can have their co-operation more. It is that spirit of co-operation which is going to help me more in getting the rest of it done than simply filling forms. I do not think I will have gone far in achieving the results that I seek.

This general explanation applies to a number of specific points raised about unskilled office workers, people with less than Rs. 60. This is the general position and I have explained it. I think it will satisfy.

Regarding domestic servants, who is the employer on whom I have to use this legislation that he must notify to the exchanges the vacancies and if he does not do so, there will be penalty of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250? I do not think domestic service comes in although I have got every sympathy with the domestic workers. We have considered their case in the Indian Labour Conference. We are going to think of various ways to help them. This is not the way, at any rate, which will be of any use to them.

A question about statistics was raised, about numbers. If you do not include a certain category or a certain class of establishments, statistics will suffer. I think these returns and notification of vacancies are different things. The returns, forms will be different Therefore, it is not necessary that because of this limitation here, the quality of the statistics should at all suffer.

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I know what is your reply about Rs. 60?

Shri Nanda: I have tried to answer to the extent I have been able to understand. So far as many of the establishments with which we have to deal, are concerned, really, the number, that is, those persons who are getting less than Rs. 60 will not be in the kinds of occupation which the hon. Member has in mind, textile or other industries. I said, regarding those considerations, the utility is not the same as it is in the other case. The returns will have to be much more elaborate; if not elaborate, at any rate, they will impose a great

deal more of labour. I wanted to limit the operation at the moment to that part of the work which has a greater significance and value. Not that the importance of the job for that person is less. He is not under the same disadvantage in getting selection as would be in the other cases. That is mainly with regard to the question of coverage and the question of compulsion, that is, matters bearing on the provisions in the Bill.

There was one more point about the Government not taking persons who do not apply through the exchanges for promotion when there is no line of promotion created there. These are matters which we can deal with and attend to through administrative arrangements and orders.

I come to the general question about the operation of the employment exchanges, which is a very important matter: how they have been faring after the transfer. The Committee expected that they will improve in course of time and that they will function better than before because of the interest that the States would take. To a certain extent, I think, the actual facts are bearing that out. But, it takes time. The quality is not even throughout. It may be uneven. But, the evidence which the report has placed before the Central Government is adequate for the purpose of keeping a watch, supervision and guidance regarding the working. At any rate, on matters of policy, all general directions are in the hands of the Central Government. Also various other functions. The function of supervision, guidance, inspection, etc., is being carried out. We are getting reports. We were asked as to whether there are reports. Yes; reports are coming from the States.

Shri A. C. Guha: Have there been any cases when the State Governments have resented too much supervision and guidance from the Central Government?

Shri Nanda: They resent in a number of places, a number of times, to a number of things. If we find that we are going ahead and if 80 per cent. of the States come in, we persuade the others also. Therefore, there also the process has to be carried on. It is not just a steam-roller kind of thing.

Shri Tyagi: No compulsion.

Shri Nanda: Ultimately, it is a question of a little waiting, a little patience.

Shri A. C. Guha: You give 60 per cent. of the expenditure, but have no supervision.

Shri Nanda: Whether you give 60 per cent. or they get it in some other way, it is the same thing. The only thing is which way will enable us to get better results.

About their working, this annual report has a section about 20 pages devoted to employment exchanges. No change has been made regarding the report. That was the kind of report which we were giving before also Do I say that everything is all right about employment exchanges? No. I do not. I have tried, I have looked into their working myself, talked to the officers, sat for hours, seen the people, seen their difficulties about accommodation, etc., and introduced some new ideas also. My general impression is that earnest efforts are being made to improve them. Is there corruption? I cannot vouchsafe that nobody has paid anything at all. I can say this. There is no evidence of any such volume of corruption that it will make it in any special category that there is a place where it is on a large scale. Further, regarding such opportunities and occasions for corruption as existed, we have taken many steps to reduce them, that is, submission. There it is that a chance of a person squeezing something comes in. They are being regulated. There are Committees and sub-committees. There are non-officials. Not officers alone are there.

[Shri Nanda]

There are checks made afterwards also. The principles on which submissions are made are being evolved and it would not be easy now for a person to extract bribes for that. Yet, human ingenuity is such that one cannot say that even when there seems to be no loophole, one cannot make one or find one

Just while I am speaking, I am thinking of this Somebody asked me about enquiry Of course, we have had an elaborate enquiry That may not be necessary Since we are extending our functions, I am thinking, why not have some kind of enquiry as to how things are going on About this particular aspect, Shri Tyagi said, if I asked the people who have been able to obtain employment through the exchanges, they may be able to tell me whether they have paid I am prepared to undertake an enquiry in two ways First, if any hon Member knows anybody who has done it, it may be brought to my notice. Secondly, I can make a sample check from the people who have obtained employment ask them just to send a questionnaire to me I will tell them, do not sign your name so that you may not get into any kind of trouble Let us have information I am prepared to do that

Shri Tyagi: A very good idea

Shri Nanda: These are people who have obtained employment. Similarly, regarding people who have failed to obtain jobs, I shall try to find whether they had any difficulties, whether they came up against any lack of sympathy

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi) The Rourkela Committee appointed by the Orissa Government has given a detailed report regarding the various irregularities in the employment exchange at Rourkela.

14 hrs.

Shri Nanda: I have got that, I have seen that, that should certainly be taken into consideration also.

I was going to say something about what the hon Member has brought to our attention, Rourkela and other establishments The situation was not just on the lines that we want to have now, but it has been agreed that all those plants, all those establishments, will conduct their recruitment on the lines which we have now laid down. There also, I believe, already that change has taken place

Shri A C Guha: That means not only notification, but also recruitment

Shri Nanda: Yes. So far as Government establishments are concerned, there will be not only notification but recruitment also That should be there There is no reason for them at any rate to go outside because we can control them

Shri Tyagi: Then, why are you exempting them in this Bill?

Shri Nanda: The thing is that the rigidity of the law may sometimes make functioning difficult, and we may have to send them to jail—not to jail, in any case, there are fines etc We thought it was not necessary, we have departmental powers

Shri Tyagi: So long as the ability is there, it is all right

Shri Nanda: The real thing is about the popularity of these exchanges, as was pointed out by an hon Member The real thing is not that he has to pay a little, that is possible in some cases, but he does not get the job early enough He has to wait very long, and sometimes does not get it at all That is the real difficulty. To some extent this will be improved because when people know that all the employers are going to send their re-

quirements, that we are going to forward their names to them, many more people will make use of it, and many more people will stand a better chance, and therefore there will be a quantitative as well as qualitative improvement in this matter

A question was asked about the permanence of services and staff That, in principle, has been accepted by all. According to their financial condition they are making a certain proportion of the staff permanent Some have made 60 per cent permanent.

Shri A C. Guha: All the States have not implemented that

Shri Nanda: They have accepted the principle, and we shall ask them about the implementation

About advisory committees yes, we have advisory committees everywhere practically

Shri A C Guha: In all the States?

Shri Nanda. In all the States except perhaps U P One State has not got it yet, but all the others have It contains non-officials also

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal) Not in Punjab at least

Shri Prabhat Kar: You now say that an establishment in the private sector will mean an establishment which is not in the public sector You are aware that in Jamshedpur there is already an employment exchange of the Tatas What will happen to that? Because that will be a parallel employment exchange, what will happen to that after the passing of this Bill?

Shri Nanda: That is a matter for their internal facility They may have an employment exchange for their own purpose What is the meaning of an employment exchange for one establishment?

Shri Prabhat Kar: Previously there was no obligation on the part of an employer in the private sector to report vacancies to the employment exchange Now you are making it compulsory under the Bill But what exactly will be the position of Tatas because they have got their own employment exchange?

Shri Nanda: That will not matter They will have to report to the system

Now I have to close because it is a little more than half an hour, and that was the time that I asked for There are certain amendments and I do not believe, in view of the explanations that I have given, they need be taken up

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is

> That the Bill to provide for the compulsory notification of vacancies to employment exchanges be taken into consideration'

The motion was adopted

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Now we take up the Bill clause by clause May I know if the amendments are going to be moved now after this speech?

Shri P. K. Deo: I think so

Clause 2 —(*Definitions*)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Are there any amendments?

The questions is

Shri A C. Guha: I think there is an amendment of mine to clause 2

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I called for it. If there is one, the hon Member should stand up and say

Shri A. C Guha: It reads

> Page 3, line 7,—
>
> *for* "twenty-five" *substitute* "fifty (excluding unskilled office work)"

I think the number 25 should at least exclude unskilled labour. Of

[Shri A C. Guha]

unskilled labour is to be excluded from the purview of this Bill, the number should be .....

Shri Nanda: There is no mention of unskilled labour in the Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: There is definition of "unskilled office work". This number 25 will also include those who are engaged in unskilled office work That category should be excluded from this number.

Shri Nanda: Unskilled office workers in a plant employing 25 employers will not be many In any case, what will be the harm if it is 20 rather than 25? When you exclude them why should there be any discrimination?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not moved I suppose

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 —(*Act not to apply in relation to certain vacancies*)

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to move

Page 3, *after* line 31, *insert*—

"(e) in any employment connected with the staff of Parliament"

The reason is that parliamentary records are not open to inspection, and therefore the intention is to exclude Parliament Secretariat from this Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Lest it should be misunderstood, I should make it clear that the hon Speaker is not averse to notifying all the vacancies that occur here to the employment exchanges, but it would be desirable I suppose that it should be done by a convention rather than by law and compulsion. So, I make this announcement that in future whenever vacancies are there, they would be notified to the employment exchanges for the sake of records or preparing statistics. That would be done, as that is also the main objective I welcome this amendment and then it is for the Parliament Members now to decide what to do with it. I put this amendment to the vote of the House

Shri Tangamani: After what you have stated, it is very difficult for us to reject it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, *after* line 31, *insert*—

"(e) in any employment connected with the staff of Parliament"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 4 —(*Notification of vacancies to employment exchanges*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any amendments?

The question is.

Shri A. C. Guha: I have

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was waiting for him I put it and he did not stand up

Shri A. C. Guha: I have been standing

I would suggest that the hon Minister, under the rule-making power, may give some directions that the employment exchange, as far as possible, should be within the State in

which the particular unit of employment is situated. Otherwise, it would create difficulties for the residents of that particular State I do not want to press the amendment My amendment is that the employment exchange be within the State, but you can do it under the rule-making power by asking the Central Government in the case of the public sector, and the appropriate State Government in the case of the private sector, to see that as far as possible the employment exchanges are within the State in which the particular industrial unit is situated

Shri Nanda: I did not quite follow

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then that can be discussed afterwards For my purpose it is enough that he does not press it

Shri A. C Guha: For my purpose it is not enough

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he says he is not going to press the amendment, he can talk about the rules and anything that is to be contained in them even afterwards, after this clause is passed He does not press it, therefore I need not wait

Shri A. C. Guha: I hope the hon Minister will agree to the amendment because it is only an enabling clause In certain cases, where the Government may feel so, they may insist on this And according to the recommendation of the committee also, for the present, they do not ask for compulsory recruitment through the employment exchanges But they said 'for the present' Five Years have elapsed since then, and I think Government should now take this enabling authority This is just an enabling provision, by which Government may give directions to certain categories of employers that they should make the recruitment through the employment exchanges

I do not like to press the amendment, unless the Minister is agreeable to this or can find out some way to give effect to the object of this amendment

Shri Nanda: The Minister is not agreeable But I may add further that this will change the character of the Bill That introduces a new kind of compulsion which has not even been visualised, and, therefore, I do not think it is proper to introduce it now

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think I can now put the clause to the vote of the House

The question is

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clauses 5 to 10 were added to the Bill

Clause 1 -(*Short Title, extent and commencement*)

Shri P. K Deo: It is high time that we should consider India as an integral whole now If we have a provision like this, namely 'It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir', in our statute-book, I think it is stinking; and it is high time that it should be deleted I press that the following amendment of mine may be put to the vote of the House, namely—

Page 1, lines 5 and 6,

omit "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir"

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon Minister anything to say about the exclusion of Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri Nanda: It is not for me to say anything It is a general method here, and it arises out of the Constitution, I suppose It is a point arising out of the Constitution

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh). The amendment is out of order

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suppose the hon. Member does not press it.

The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill.".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Nanda: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed.".

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): May I put one question? You made certain observations regarding the Lok Sabha itself. Am I to understand that whenever there is a vacancy in this House also, the Speaker will notify to the employment exchange?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not employed by anybody, I suppose Here, we are talking of the employees and the employers. The hon Member should not feel like that, as if he was a servant of somebody

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad) We are servants of the people

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted

14.15 hrs.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): What is the time allotted for this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The chit before me indicates that it is 5 hours 50 minutes.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration".

At the outset, I thank the Chairman of the Joint Committee,—that is, you, Sir,—who conducted the proceedings in an excellent manner maintaining cordiality and harmony and getting the business through within a reasonable time through his guidance I also thank the hon Members of the Joint Committee who devoted their time, took keen interest and tried to improve the Bill in so many respects according to their light.

As far as this Bill is concerned, I propose to explain something about its background, in order that the real import and the meaning and effect of the amendments included in the Bill, and particularly, in the report of the Joint Committee, may be very well understood That background lies in the expansion or development which has taken place from 1910 up to this time That expansion may be viewed through the figures which I shall presently place before this House; and these are just a few These will enable hon Members to have a full idea as to how far India has advanced in the matter of electricity.

In the year 1910, India had only 15 steam plants, one oil plant, and 15 hydro-plants The total was 31; and the installed capacity of all these was 31,000 k w As against that, in the year 1957, India had 1,597 steam plants, 328 oil plants and 1,061 hydro-plants. The total comes to 2,986. The installed capacity of these is 28,86,000 k.w. That makes a lot of difference, that is, this expansion makes a lot of difference,

and gives rise to so many new needs and considerations which could not find a place in the Act of 1910.

Therefore, certain principles were evolved, looking to the conditions prevailing at the present time in the country, on the basis of which this law might have been evolved. In order to remind the hon. Members, I might read out those principles here, because we have to remember them at the time of considering the amendments which we shall be doing some time later.

One of the principles on the basis of which this Bill was prepared was to make available to the consumers served by Government departments the same facilities as are enjoyed by consumers served by private licensees. As far as the law is concerned, so far, the position has been that certain liabilities and duties are cast by law on the licensees who supply electricity; but at present Government, to the extent of a bit less than half, are providing electricity and dealing with the consumers. Therefore, it was considered necessary that Government should also be placed under an obligation in respect of those matters in respect of which the law obliges the licensees to provide certain facilities to the consumers. Then, as regards the facilities which are enjoyed at present their pace is narrow; that has to be widened, and more facilities have to be provided. For the sake of illustration, I may state here that the principles adopted in regard to the facilities to be given are: to enlarge and extend the facilities at present available to the consumers, and to tighten control over the operational activities of the licensees, to provide for inspection of electric works and installations of the Central Government, and to make consequential amendments thereto.

Now, I will proceed to point out which are the amendments contained in this Bill in accordance with these principles. Let us take the first principle, namely, to make available to the consumers by government departments the same facilities as are provided by the private licensees. At present, there is no obligation on Government to supply electricity to the consumer who has applied within a particular time; on the other hand, licensees are forced by the law to provide electricity within 30 days. After the passing of this Bill into law this obligation is going to apply to Government also.

Similarly, licensees provide meters, but Government do not. They might have done so, but that was without any obligation. But in future, the same thing shall have to be done by the Government also.

In this connection, disputes which arise between the consumers and the licensees are referred to the Electrical Inspector. If there arises any dispute between the Government and the consumer in the area which is served by the Government, then the Electrical Inspector has no authority to take up that matter. But through the amendment now suggested, it will be possible for the Electrical Inspector to consider those matters where Government are concerned and give his decision according to this law.

As far as consumers are concerned, one convenience which has been provided by this Bill is this. The licensees have two sorts of areas, compulsory and non-compulsory. As far as the non-compulsory area is concerned, he will provide electricity if six persons are available to take connections in that area. Now, this number has been reduced to two. After this amendment is passed, if only two persons apply for connection, it will be incumbent upon the licensee to provide electricity to that non-compulsory area.

From the mains up to the house of the consumer the line is provided. This is done at the expense of the consumer. In regard to estimates of the cost of such lines, there arose so many cases in the past. They have to be decided by some authority; otherwise, these cases would be continuing for a long time. Therefore, it was considered necessary that provision should be made in this Bill which may set at rest

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all those controversies, a particular amount being fixed which may be asked by the licensee from the consumer at that time. For this purpose, many such cases were examined and it was found that an average of 15 per cent., was the cost that had to be paid by the consumer. Therefore, this figure has been accepted in an amendment to this effect.

There is another thing. At present, occupiers in houses such as tenants—and lakhs and lakhs of people in India are residing as tenants in the houses of others—are not entitled to get connection, as the law stands at present, without the consent of the owner. If a tenant applies for a connection, the consent of the owner has to be taken; if the latter does not agree, the connection cannot be given to the tenant This is very hard on the tenant, and to remove this hardship, provision has been made in this Bill to the effect that the occupier will get electricity provided he is lawfully there. A person who is not lawfully there, whose title cannot be accepted will not be given, but if he is there with the permission and authority of the owner himself, he will be given electricity without permission being asked for from the owner of the house.

Then there is the question of handing over an undertaking to the purchaser pending settlement of payment. When a licence terminates or is revoked, then provision has to be made for a new licensee. For this purpose, Government will find out someone who will take the licence for the undertaking so that he may run the show there. The person who had been there before as licensee loses interest at that moment. Because the previous licensee loses interest, does not provide facilities and does not look to the interests of the consumers, therefore Government should be able to provide a substitute who may be the purchaser of that undertaking. That person will come in. So through an amendment, Government have been authorised to bring in some one else who will be in charge at that place.

There are so many services; some services and some uses of electricity become essential under particular circumstances as also generally. At present, there is in law no provision to treat an essential service in preference to an ordinary service. Suppose 'A' requires electricity which is for an essential service. 'B' is also there, but he is asking for electricity for some ordinary purpose. Up to this time, there is no distinction between the two But now a distinction has been made and Government are authorised to declare a particular service as essential for the sake of being given priority in connection with getting electricity from the supplier. This is one thing. At the same time, there was a provision that government establishments also would be given priority. That has been done away with at the Committee stage and it has now been decided that government departments will be at par with others, except in the case of those government departments which, for the time being, are engaged in doing some service which is an essential service.

Then, it has already been noticed so many times that whenever there arose circumstances in the country on account of which the necessity of control was felt, every time Government had to come to the Legislature to get laws passed and then impose control. In order that Government may have standing powers under the law to impose control in any area whenever the need for the same is felt as a result of circumstances arising in the country, it is proposed to authorise Government to impose such control without coming to the Legislature for taking permission.

So far as the compensation payable to the licensee is concerned, the entire plant and machinery and everything which belonged to him is assessed. So those portions of the lines also for which the consumers had paid are included at present. There remained a lacuna. In this Bill it is said that those portions should not be included

for assessment for the purposes of compensation because the licensee cannot be deemed to be entitled to the money which was spent on that by another person, the consumer.

In the licences there used to be two areas, the compulsory and the non-compulsory area. In the compulsory area, according to the licence, the licensee shall provide electricity within a specified time. It used to be specified in the terms. If he failed to do that there was nothing to be done against him before now. Now it is provided that his security in part or whole may be forfeited if he does not comply with that requirement of the licence in regard to the compulsory area in connection with the supply of electricity.

As far as amendments to the licence is concerned, at present the position is that a licensee applies and Government takes up the matter and the amendment is made. It is not open to the Government to take it up themselves; nor anybody else. But in this Bill it has been provided that Government on its own initiative or at the suggestion of any other person can also take up this question of amendment and that an amendment may be made.

In connection with the amendment, the consent of the licensee was taken. In regard to that it has been provided that if he withholds consent unreasonably in the opinion of Government, it will not be cared for—whether he has consented or not—and the amendment will be made.

As far as the period of licence is concerned, so far many licences were given for 50 years. Now the time has been reduced to 20 years. There could be an extension for 20 years, that is, in the case of 50 years. Now that has been reduced to 10 years.

Now, I come to the amendments which have been accepted by the Joint Committee. They are very few and I will not be taking much time of the House. But I should mention them. One amendment has the effect of placing the State Government under an obligation to consult the Electricity Board before amending the licence. I have already said that the Government can amend a licence. In that case Government will have to consult the Electricity Board also in regard to that amendment. I have already said that Government on its own initiative or at the instance of somebody else can amend the licence. In the original Bill as presented to this House there was provision with regard to amendment but there was no provision in regard to the amendment which could be made by Government at the instance of someone.

Government can sell the undertaking to another when the licensee is being sent away by vacation or on account of the termination of the period. In that case the purchaser has to be found by Government and the word 'shall' has been used. That is that the person Government has found shall be given the licence. In the Committee it was considered that it was not fit that Government should be placed under an obligation compulsorily to that person if anything comes to the notice of Government that that person is not fit. It may not be given to him. Therefore, the word 'shall' has been substituted by the word 'may'. Now, Government has authority either to give or refuse to give the licence.

There is a Central Electricity Board which is provided in the Act of 1910. The function of that Board is to make rules. There are so many representatives on it. Previously, under the Constitution, there existed Part C States. Now, they are no more there, and there are Union territories. Therefore Union territories have been substituted for the Part C States by an amendment in the Joint Committee. In the numerical strength of the representation that was given to Government an addition of one has been made in order to enable Government to send a representative of Atomic Energy on that body.

Besides, there are so many Electricity Boards in India in the various States. It was desired that they too should be given representation on the Central Electricity Board which is a

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rule-making body They also have been given representation

I would venture to say something about the notes of dissent and the points mentioned in those notes After that I will finish Each and every minute of dissent in the Report says that the rates of electricity should be fixed It was the position before the Act of 1948 that at the time of the licence it was settled between the Government and the licensee will charge so much for this sort of consumption and so much for other sorts of consumption These rates were mentioned in the licence

In the year 1948, the Electricity Supply Act was passed by Parliament in which a new position was introduced And that position is that the licensee can make a profit on his investment Previously, it was probably 6 per cent and, afterwards, it has been substituted by bank rate plus 2 per cent After 1948 this practice started in the country There was also provision in the Act that the Governments will get the accounts of the licensees examined Accordingly, the chartered accountants checked their accounts to find out whether they have made more money than they should according to the law If it is found to be so, a committee may be set up to decide whether there should be any reduction in the rates charged That is the practice in vogue at present in the country after the 1948 Act Now, the question is which of these two methods is preferable? One principle is that there should be a contract between the licensee and the Government and the charge should be fixed Another is what is contained in this Bill In my humble opinion, I hold the view that the change is for the better It is more scientific and is directly related to the cost of generation The charges will be fixed on the basis of the cost of generation that a particular licensee had to incur and on that basis it will be decided as to what he should get In the previous position, there might be consideration collaterally as to what he spent on the undertaking. It may be taken into consideration But it was not necessarily related directly to the cost of generation Now, there is direct relation between the two It is generally known that the cost of generation is not one and the same in each area and the prices differ from State to State and from locality to locality because of the cost of generation So, we do not revert to the position which was prevalent in 1910

Then there is also the 50 per cent of which I was speaking about that being allowed to the licensee It was said that when one asked for a new connection that should not be given It is said so I have not been able to follow the reason behind that Why should he not be given? Is it because in a year there is no supply? If it happens that only two persons apply for electricity in a particular non-compulsory area, electricity should be taken to that area and in that case why should he not be given the concession he should get, as is provided here? I think the hon Members should consider that

In the notes of dissent they say that book value should be paid to the licensee at the time of separation or transfer There is a principle that no class should be presumed to be dishonest It is a principle which is generally accepted All laws are framed on that basis The courts also begin with this presumption that no person is to be deemed condemnable unless there is something on the basis of which one can say so In spite of any experience in the past about these licensees which might have been condemnable, it cannot be generally said that every licensee is of that kind, because of the misdeed of a certain person in the past at a particular time or place they should not be treated like that Suppose I want to sell my house Only the market rate will determine the price The purchaser will be willing to pay that price and I will be willing to take that price In all trading

transactions, the market price is considered the basis for the price and I am not able to see the reason why in their case the market value should be abandoned and the book value should be adopted. There are licensees who have been serving for the last 40—45 years. When they set up the plant, the price of machinery must have been much less than today; the price must have been less even in those countries from which they were imported. If market price is not paid, what would that machinery fetch by way of return if it is sold? It would be rather hard on them. The machinery may be 50 years old or 20 years old or even 5 years old. But whatever price it can fetch in the market, it would be fair to give that price. Therefore, it was provided that fair market price would be given to him if the licensee is turned out.

There is also another point. There is no necessity for a provision of the kind asked for. The practice so far has been that whenever a licence has changed hands and another licensee has stepped into the place of the previous one, the entire staff and the entire establishment had been taken over by him. It may not be possible to find out any examples in which it has not been done. At least to my knowledge, there has been no such instance. So, there is no necessity now to put some curb or to force by law the licensees to take over each and everybody there. It was not necessary to introduce, anything like that in this Bill.

There is one thing in the notes of dissent which is very good: the suggestion that the charges for agricultural and small industries must be less than for others. But an amendment is sought to be made in this Bill. I submit that the question of price is foreign to this Bill. There is a provision in the 1948 Act that certain things which were there in the 1910 Act were deemed to have been abrogated This subject has been specifically dealt with in the Act of 1948. If the question of prices has to be considered it can be considered in the relevant place but not in connection with this Bill. Besides, I may say for the information of the hon. Members that the Central Government has written to the State Governments, that they should consider this question and they should be ready to subsidise if necessary, and that a part of that subsidy will also be provided by the Central Government. So it is not that the Central Government are not aware or are negligent of the necessity of providing cheap electricity for the small-scale industry and for agriculture, but as far as licences are concerned whenever any licence is given at that time they may consider this question, and if it is possible to give some accommodation to this matter they may give, otherwise not. I can say one thing. I also will consider this question in connection with the Act of 1948. I say this, Sir, to the House, through you: but here it is quite irrelevant and it has no place. Therefore, we should not think of introducing this matter here.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): If you amend the Act of 1910 on this point of fixing the rates, how is it possible that we will be able to fix the prices under the Act of 1948?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I did not enlarge what I said, because I thought it not necessary to enlarge it. I will consider the whole thing as to how it can be done. If it cannot be done, then the whole thing will be considered. That is the only Act where it can be introduced, and therefore it will be introduced there. If the scheme which is sponsored by the Central Government themselves is adopted, there will be no necessity of doing anything at all.

There is one suggestion in the dissenting notes, that in the Union Territories Boards should be established. As far as I know, the development of electricity in those areas so far is not enough to introduce such a costly affair as the Board. There are very

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small plants with very little capacity to produce electricity or power. So, let there be development. As soon as development takes place and those areas progress, they will feel the necessity of introducing Boards there also But at the present moment it is not at all necessary and there is no harm if no Board is established there; Government can very well deal with the matter.

One thing more, and that is about supply of electricity in non-compulsory area. As I mentioned, for supply of electricity in non-compulsory area six persons were required and now only two persons will be required. In the dissenting note it has been suggested that it should be reduced to one. As to that I would say, if the compulsory area and the non-compulsory area are both placed at the same level, there must be some reason behind this division of the area into two compartments: compulsory and non-compulsory. The difference or the distinction that exist today must disappear, because the division is based only on this. In the compulsory area one is bound to get electricity within thirty days if one applies and that too without any guarantee. If a similar position is being sought to be maintained or established in an area which is non-compulsory there will be certain difficulties as far as those licenses are concerned. We have entered into contracts with certain contractors Those contracts have their own sanctity about them So long as those contracts exist you cannot take away the sanctity about them They cannot be violated. They should not be violated. It is against public interest, against morality, against everything Therefore, I do not think it would be desirable to reduce the number to one and to place that area just at the same level at which the compulsory area stands.

Here the question has been made easier. It is not the consumer who will go to find out another consumer. It is the duty of the licensee. If I, for example, in a non-compulsory area apply for electricity, it will be incumbent upon the licensee to go out and search whether there is anyone else in need of electricity. If he finds out one then he will give me. It is through publication that this search is made. That has been the practice. Therefore, the change suggested is not a very easy thing to do, and I think it is not a desired thing at all.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Sir, may I say that it also relates to compulsory area where it is suggested that "one or more" should be substituted?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: No. Now, Sir, nationalisation is also suggested. Nationalisation, obviously, is a costly affair. I had with me—unfortunately it is not in my pepers now—the number of licensees in this country who are supplying electricity to the different areas We cannot take them over without paying compensation. Under the Constitution we cannot take away anything from anyone unless we pay Therefore, nationalisation depends upon payment of compensation, and that compensation will amount to, in my opinion, probably, crores and crores of rupees This question was considered recently by the Planning Commission here, and they came to the decision that unless and until on account of the bad conduct or some such thing someone has to be ousted a licensee should not be removed so that that money may be saved and spent on other purposes during the Plan period If this policy is maintained, in that case nationalisation in respect of these licensees is not possible Even if it is started, it cannot be done all at once; it will take years and years to be completed. It is not a thing where we can say that tomorrow we will be able to do so in respect of the entire area. This is a very difficult job, to take all the areas from the licensees and provide electricity through such agencies as the State Governments will be able to provide. So many difficulties will arise, and it is from that angle that the matter will have to be judged.

Therefore, nationalisation, in my opinion, at present is not possible. I am not discarding nationalisation. There may be essential services. I am in favour of having essential services, and as far as possible they should be done directly by the Government. But, at the same time, I see whether it is practicable or not, whether we can do so or not. Therefore, this idea is quite good, but it is not practicable.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): What are the difficulties?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already stated them.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: It is not possible to put it into execution at the present time.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: If in other respects compensation for nationalisation could be given on an equitable basis, could that not be applied to this undertaking also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will entail crores of rupees. That is what he said

15 hrs.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Compensation shall have to be given, but money is required for that

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Of course, but the figure could not be so high as the hon. Minister said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not the issue at present It is the principle or policy of the measure which is under consideration

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: It is not a question of argument—a verbal war or a wordy war It is a practical question Let us see the undertakings of persons who are supplying electricity and what money we shall have to pay for them We can get so many estimates prepared Then you can understand the position very well

Now, something about the federation which took the trouble of giving evidence. I think, however, that I have covered some of their points

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Something must be said about the federation also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps the hon. Minister wanted to say something about the evidence.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): That has been circulated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he need not say anything about the evidence.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Thank you. I have finished. I commend the motion to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration".

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Most of the Members who have risen are Members of the Joint Committee.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I was not a Member.

Shri Panigrahi: I was not a Member

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): I was not there

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I also want to speak

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I shall give him an opportunity

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I concede that the Bill which this House is at present considering constitutes a major effort in amending the outmoded Act of 1910 Out of the 58 sections and one schedule of that Act, as many as 34 sections have come in for amendment The hon Minister, while speaking, referred to the purpose of the Bill, the major purpose being the giving of facilities to the consumer, facilities by Government departments to the consumers which were hitherto denied, a stricter control over licensees and control over distribution and supply

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having regard to the conditions that may develop and stricter inspection. Though these purposes have been partly attained by this Bill and a big advance has been scored so far as the 1910 Act is concerned, I feel that in the matter of facilities to the consumers, in spite of the Joint Committee's report, many things require to be done if the consumer is to be given a fair deal.

I appreciate the fact that some reasonable advances have been made in this direction, particularly, for instance, where the landlord does not permit his premises to be connected the consent of the occupier is enough for the purpose. But even there, my grievance is that the changes which the Joint Committee has made have very largely watered down even such concessions as had been made

There are certain important issues which require more careful consideration. It will be appreciated that in the 1910 Act, opportunity was given largely to the private entrepreneur in the matter of purchase of electrical undertakings This order has now been reversed and the Bill provides that where a licence has been revoked the option of purchase should be given first to the State Electricity Board, secondly to the Government, thirdly to the local body, and then finally, if the authorities are not in a position or are unwilling to take up, the individual should be given such option So far as the 1948 Act is concerned, certain undertakings could be purchased only when a scheme is prepared for a particular area and where a generating station has been designated as a controlled station. But the 1910 Act provides an opportunity for purchase whenever a licence is revoked or the licence has expired by efflux of time It does not require as a condition precedent that there should be any scheme operating within any area. Therefore, to my mind, it is a big disappointment that the Joint Committee has not amended the Bill so as to make it obligatory on State Electricity Boards to purchase such undertakings.

I quite appreciate the point of view of the hon. Prime Minister that if nationalisation was suddenly decided upon various practical difficulties would arise including the huge amounts which have to be paid by way of compensation and which the States may not be in a position to pay. I can also appreciate other things which the hon Minister said, namely, the practical difficulties. But I fail to understand why we cannot make a beginning where a licence of a licensee has been revoked either by the wilful default or for whatever reason, such as the expiry with the efflux of time, and I cannot understand why on such occasions the generating stations should not be compulsorily taken over by the State Electricity Boards I am against giving the option to the State Boards to say that they do not want to take over an undertaking, because, they have a good opportunity, without in anyway affecting the rights of any licensee You have an opportunity to take it over and that opportunity is not being availed of, and my reason for advocating this course is this If such generating stations are taken over, then the co-ordination of generation and distribution of electricity becomes more feasible, there can be better load control, and transfer of power through the grid of the State Electricity Boards can be attained Though the stage has not reached as in England where the electric supply industry has been nationalised, still, a very high degree of co-ordination can be achieved if a policy is followed, namely, of the State Electricity Boards being compulsorily required to take over those stations in respect of which the licences have expired or have been revoked If this is done, in future there will be lesser need of having controlled stations and gradually an area will be built up which will come

under the control of the State Electricity Boards.

Perhaps the argument may be advanced that certain generating stations may be highly uneconomic and they may be running at a loss, and a station which is a losing concern should not be foisted upon the State Electricity Boards. But I am of the view that in the matter of electricity, the position should be this. Assume for a moment that in a particular town a particular undertaking is working at a loss as a result of which the service is inadequate and the licence is revoked. But the people of the town are entitled to electricity and I think if the State Electricity Board did undertake to buy up such an undertaking with the extra facilities that it will command and the less incidence of overhead and other expenses, it would be possible for the State Electricity Board to run even such a station, if not at a profit, at least not with a very great loss. The fact must remain that the people of a town are entitled to electricity, and the mere fact that an undertaking has been a losing concern is no ground for denying that facility which should be given to the people.

I am also glad that some measure of advance has been made in the matter of amending licences. The hon. Minister waxed very eloquent on the question of sanctity of licences. I am rather surprised at it. I am not one of those who is going to attach too much weight to the sanctity of licences. But without any undue encroachment upon any licensee, and in public interest, I think we live in an age when we should not permit contracts and licences to stand in the way of public welfare and public interests.

In this particular case also the Bill has taken care of this fact, and the concept of sanctity of contract has been largely modified in the Bill itself. A very welcome amendment has been made by the Joint Committee, namely, the publication of alteration in a licence where alteration is made otherwise than on an application of the licensee. I think when the licences are altered, it is necessary that the public should have some say. I shall presently make a complaint and a grievance of the fact that so far as the consumer is concerned, he has been sadly neglected.

Coming to the question of payment of price for taking over an undertaking whose licence has been revoked or has expired, when the licence has been revoked, the 1910 Act lays down that the fair market value of land, building, plant and materials at the time of purchase should be considered as the proper price, regard being had to the conditions in which the assets are at that time. In case where the licence expires by efflux of time, in addition to the fair market value, 20 per cent solatium has to be added for compulsory acquisition. The Bill provided for fair market value less goodwill or profits. That was the correct decision to take, because in an undertaking where a monopoly position prevails, no question of goodwill can ever arise. If today I am taking electricity from the New Delhi Municipal Committee which runs its electricity branch in a very shabby and haphazard manner, it is not because I have got any goodwill for it, but because I have got no other source to turn to for supply of electricity. So, in considering market value, goodwill must essentially go. That is also in line with numerous decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court where in the matter of valuation, 'goodwill' has been compulsorily discarded as an element of value, though the U.S. Supreme Court has distinguished between 'goodwill' and the price of a going concern or 'going concern value'. So I am glad that in estimating market value, goodwill has been eliminated.

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Also, any profit considerations have been rightly eliminated, for the simple reason that the price is regulated not in competition generally or in consonance with the 'law' of supply and demand, but by the Act. It is proper, therefore, to eliminate it also. However, I do not quite understand why the Joint Committee omitted the word 'fair' out of 'fair market value'. I have not been able to follow that.

A question arises in respect of the service lines, the cost of which has been contributed by the consumer. I am told that that amounts to a fair proportion of the assets—whether that service line cost should be excluded or not. I understand the hon. Minister has tabled an amendment. I have also tabled an amendment that in calculating the value of an enterprise, the cost of service line should not be excluded. I could have excluded it if in the case of purchase, the law had provided that the State Electricity Board should compulsorily take it over, because then the benefit of a private consumer paying for the cost of such line goes to the State But when you leave it in law to any private entrepreneur to purchase the enterprise, I do not find any sense in excluding the cost of service lines contributed by the consumer and giving the benefit of it to another private entrepreneur. We can exclude the cost only if the State is going to benefit by it; not if any private individual is going to benefit On that basis, I think that the cost should not be excluded Also, after a service line has been made, it may be that an electrical undertaking has spent money on repairs and renewals So, it may be that in practice, it may really be the ownership of the electrical undertaking itself

Apart from that, coming to the question of payment of purchase price, it has been our experience that wherever Government takes over any asset or any property of a private individual, when it comes to the question of payment of compensation, there is inordinate delay. The other day, in this House complaints were made that in the course of implementing irrigation projects, lands were taken over by the Government and for years together, the owners of the land were not given compensation. I do not desire that the same state of affairs should be repeated here. So, in the matter of payment of purchase price, there should be provision made that where a State Government requires a licensee to hand over an undertaking to the purchaser without payment, in that case it should also simultaneously refer any dispute regarding the value to arbitration, along with the notice to deliver the undertaking and it should order the admitted payment to be made immediately. When Government takes over any concern or undertaking, even where the payment is admitted and the dispute remains only as to a part, even the admitted payment is not made. So, I am of the opinion that a penal rate of interest must be imposed. It is true that the State must take over the undertaking, but the State must be equally diligent in making payment So, there should be a provision for arbitration proceedings concluding quickly and the State paying the compensation quickly.

There is one factor in the matter of payment of purchase price, to which attention has not been drawn either of the Joint Committee or of the hon Minister. I refer to the fact that in the matter of calculating depreciation, there is a difference in the allowance of depreciation under the Income-tax Act and under the Electric Supply Act 1948 The depreciation is calculated, so far as the Income-tax Act is concerned, and quite rightly, on an accelerated basis, so that the benefit accrues to industrial concerns and the tax which is not collected under the accelerated

depreciation is generally put into a reserve or otherwise utilised by other undertakings which are not controlled in the same way as the electricity supply industry is controlled. The depreciation under the 1948 Act is on a less generous scale. Also, under the 1948 Act, there is a ceiling prescribed on 'clear profit'. All the same, the Sixth Schedule of the 1948 Act provides for certain types of Reserves only and nothing more. Whereas in the case of other industrial concerns, the advantages derived from accelerated depreciation can be crystallised in the form of a fund, which such an industry which is not controlled is at liberty to create, in the case of electricity supply industry, no such fund can be created, with the result that this difference has got to be passed on to the consumer, which is the right thing to be done. In the electricity supply industry, as the hon. Minister pointed out, we are controlling not only reasonable return, but also clear profit. It cannot go beyond that prescribed percentage. So, whatever else is there has to be passed on to the consumer. The result of it is that the difference between the book cost of the assets on the income-tax basis and the 1948 basis arises there. Since the development and expansion in electricity supply industry continue, this difference continues to survive. As a result of this, as in the case of undertakings where the licence expires by efflux of time, a stage will be reached when the option to purchase is exercised and the licensee loses the benefit which, in the case of other industries, have been crystallised in the form of a reserve. The result will be that when the licensee comes to know that his licence is going to expire within a period of five years, he will not undertake any further development, because he knows he is not going to get any advantage out of it. I, therefore, ask whether it would not be wise to increase the value of the assets by such amount as would constitute the difference between the advantage under the Income-tax Act and the depreciation requirements of the 1948 Act. That is a point which requires to be taken into consideration.

I now come to one major point about which I feel very strongly. In the Bill that was presented before the House, it was provided that Government departments as well as certain services essential to the community should obtain priority in the matter of electricity supply connections or delivery of supplies. The Joint Committee has done well in cutting out the Government departments. But the way it has kept the privilege to certain departments or certain establishments, which can be considered as essential is rather doubtful. It gives privilege to:

> "any establishment which being in the opinion of the State Government an establishment used or intended to be used for maintaining supplies and services essential to the community, is notified by that Government in the Official Gazette in this behalf".

Such establishments are entitled to priority. Well, this is an improvement by the Select Committee on what was originally in the Bill, but that improvement does not go far enough. Because, the question that would immediately arise is: what is essential to the community? There the opinion of the Government will prevail. My fear is that the State Government will indirectly notify all such establishments as essential though they may not be essential in the sense contemplated here and though they may be carrying on only ordinary trading activity.

My submission is that the law should have laid down a very clear principle as to what should be "an essential services". In my opinion the State has two types of functions—

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one the ordinary normal trading function and the other, sovereign function. Any function of the State which is a sovereign function, in respect of that alone priority should be given But where the State enters the trading ring then it must compete with the private enterprise. The State must not secure surreptitiously advantage in the matter of electricity connection or higher load or whatever it may be and then say that it is running an enterprise in a profitable manner Therefore, I think that should have been taken into consideration I do not know whether as a matter of administrative practice this distinction will be observed, but I am strongly of the opinion that more trading activities of the State should not be entitled to any consideration whatsoever

The question that next comes is about the price at which electricity should be supplied to essential establishments It may happen that there is a small town which gets its electricity supplied from a licensee All of a sudden some industry is set up in that town which consumes energy on such a large scale that it may make a difference in the overall rates of energy supplied to the ordinary people Normally, industrial concerns are entitled to a rate which is lower than the domestic rates If, therefore, the bulk of the power is taken by the so-called essential industry in a town, with the result that it obtains power at a lesser rate than the domestic consumer, the outcome of it might be that there might be an overall increase in the price of electricity supply to the domestic consumer I therefore desire that the principle must be recognized by the Government that where a big power chunk is consumed by an essential service at a lower rate because it is an industrial concern, the result of which is that the licensee cannot make his 'clear profit' unless he raises the rate, then the rates must not be raised so far as the domestic consumers are concerned just for the benefit of the industry. Otherwise it would mean the domestic consumer subsidising a Government industry. I want that principle to be recognised in the matter of determining rates.

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI MOHAMMED IMAM *in the Chair*]

I now come to two or three more points which, though not directly connected, do arise out of the Bill and which, to my mind, are important The first point is about the Central Electricity Board The Joint Committee has made some changes in its constitution It is a good thing that the State Electricity Boards have been given representation But I find that the Central Electricity Board is rather packed heavily by Government nominees It is packed by Government nominees and the consumer, who is the most important factor in electricity supply industry, has been sadly ignored There is no representation so far as the consumer is concerned Probably, the hon Minister will say how is he to be elected I can tell you that, surely If he had provided that the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha could send three and two members respectively as representatives of the consumers, the interests of the consumers would have been well safeguarded Throughout I have noticed that in the matter of electricity supply industry the consumer has been sadly neglected Perhaps the Minister will say that under the 1948 Act we have got consultative councils and we have got local committees It has been my sad experience wherever I have served on consultative councils and such bodies that nobody wants any consultation from the members and any consultation offered is seldom accepted by person in authority. Therefore, it is necessary that when we have got a body which has got power to make rules, the

consumers' interest must be represented on that. Also, if it could possibly be helped I would like to have the Central Electricity Board's area of function extended beyond the rule-making powers. But it does appear that the Government could have made some provision for representation of consumers' interest. But they have not done that.

There is one thing to which I would like to refer, namely, the concession given to the consumer which I value very much. In Bombay city it has been our experience that in such chawls where electricity enters for the first time the landlord refuses to give permission and, as the Act stands at present, the tenant cannot have electricity unless he pays a *'pagree'* to the landlord. Now it is sought to be remedied. But the provision, as it stands, will not help the consumer except in a limited way, and why it is so I shall explain. Under the Rent Restriction Act in Bombay—I am talking of Bombay—nobody can make alterations or have permanent fixtures fixed to the premises without the consent of the landlord. Since this would involve fixation of permenent fixtures the landlord will not give the consent and will say: I stand by my Rent Restriction Act. Therefore, unless this section is amended to say that "notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, or any contract"—because certain tenancy agreements are there where they say nothing is to be fixed except with the permission of the landlord—this clause will not be an overriding clause, and the tenant will continue to find it difficult. Unfortunately, the Joint Committee, instead of improving the position, has made the position much worse. It has defined who is an occupant; an occupant must be a lawful occupant. In Bombay city in the case of small 'chawls' nearly 75 per cent of the tenancies do not stand in the name of the actual occupants. The orginal tenant is dead and gone. His son wanted to change the rent bill to his name but the landlord refuses to change it. Under the Rent Act he is entitled to say that he is not going to change it. If therefore, the landlord says: you are not a lawful tenant, who decides the question whether the occupier is lawful occupier or not. For an occupier to go to a court to get his status determined in order to get electricity is very difficult. Therefore, the Select Committee by altering the position, has made the position of the occupier much worse. The clause, instead of saying "lawful occupier", should have said "occupier in fact" whosoever he may be. And if the landlord has got any difficulty, let him go to the court and have him ejected. Instead of throwing the burden of going to the court on the landlord the burden is now on the tenant.

There is another point to which I would like to refer and that is the question of complaints by consumers. It has been our sad experience that very frequently licensees make an over-change of electricity bills and when consumers complain there is no reply. If you do not pay the service is disconnected and often it is disconnected in a very high-handed way. The other day I gave an illustration of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, its electricity branch. I deposited Rs. 50 as deposit for meter charges and other things. No receipt for the amount was forthcoming. I wrote six letters, reminders and everything; no reply to a single letter. Then I wrote to the Home Ministry that for a change the Home Ministry may write and see whether the electricity branch condescends to reply to the Home Ministry. Then a reply came to me saying, "Your files are lost and you can keep this letter as a receipt." They are supposed to give a stamped receipt and they say, "Preserve this letter instead of the receipt". This is the way things are done.

Mr. Chairman: What about the deposit of Rs. 50?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: About the deposit of Rs. 50, I will find a lot of trouble in reclaiming it when at the end of my term if I have to leave this House.

An Hon. Member: Many hon. Members have not got it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is no prospect of their getting it either. In cases of this kind the Electricity Supply Act must provide a quick machinery. I do not see why, for instance, if I suspect that I am overcharged, I cannot write to the Electrical Inspector and why on payment of a nominal fee of Re. 1 he should not come and test my meter against his standard meter. Why should that not be done? It may be that the service does not pay itself. That does not matter. Government must subsidise it or compel the licensees to subsidise it. For these complaints of overcharging, failure to redress grievances and failure to reply to correspondence there is no remedy in the Act. After all, the success of an electricity supply undertaking is not judged merely by the vastness and the expansion of which some idea has been given to us by the hon Minister. It is judged by the way in which licensees treat the consumers. There are many honourable licensees who pay prompt attention but I have come across an equal number where you find that the consumers' complaints are simply thrown into the waste paper basket These things have got to be remedied and I think that there should have been a provision for taking over grossly mismanaged undertakings. If a notice was inserted in the papers calling people from New Delhi only, which is supposed to be an advanced city, to send complaints against the Electricity Branch of the N.D.M.C., I think you will get thousands of them. And yet no redress whatsoever! I say that the Bill must provide some machinery for that purpose.

An important question was also raised with regard to electricity supplied to agriculturists. I can appreciate the fact that the agriculturist for his pumping sets and such appliances must have electricity at a lower rate. If it were possible I would go to the extent of saying that he should be supplied electricity at a rate lower than that for industrial undertakings. But let us appreciate the fact that the cost of generation in remote and sparsely populated areas and particularly the cost of laying cables and of maintaining supply lines is so great in those areas that it would be uneconomical to provide any electricity except at prohibitive costs. I appreciate what the hon. Minister has said, that is, that a time has come when the question of subsidising electrical undertakings to give lower rates to agriculturists has to be considered. We are wasting colossal amounts in importing foodgrains from abroad. If lift irrigation and other things were worked with electricity and a good part of it was subsidised it would still be cheaper to subsidise and grow foodgrains in India than to import them That is a question which requires to be considered and I hope the hon. Minister, who is sympathetic in this matter and who said that the complaint made in the dissenting minute is correct, will be paying attention to it and will come out with some sort of a plan or a scheme for implementing this suggestion

In conclusion, I will say that the Bill has made considerable advance over the Act of 1910. The Joint Committee improved the Bill but still certain things remain to be done, particularly in the interest of the consumer. Nonetheless the Bill has to be welcomed as a serious and a major effort in radically altering some of the provisions of, what I consider, the outmoded Act of 1910. It is in this spirit, Sir, that I welcome the Bill.

Shri Panigrahi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister in his observations has told us about the way in which production of electricity has expanded during these last few years. He

has tried to give us an idea of it. He has said that in the year 1910 India was producing only 31,000 kilowatts of electricity and that in 1957 she was producing 28,86,000 kilowatts of electricity. He has tried to give us an idea of the real expansion of electricity production in this country I suppose that during the last two years, that is, since 1957, if his figures are up-to-date the production of electricity has gone far ahead.

He made a catalogue of the facilities which the present amending Bill proposes to give to the consumers. He said that in the 1910 Act there was a provision to the effect that if six persons applied for taking the main the electricity supply undertaking was obliged to give the distributing main to those areas Now that has been reduced to two or more He tried to convince us that this is a good feature and a welcome feature of the present Bill. I do admit it and welcome it This is a redeeming feature But I just wanted to know from the hon. Minister as to what charm is there in the number two Is it because Adam and Eve are connected with it? If we say one or more and if it is reduced to one or more I do not suppose it makes a heavenly difference by reducing it to one only. The hon Minister tried to give some reasons I listened to them but I am not convinced.

Take the case of a new area or, as the hon. Minister has tried to explain to us, of a non-compulsory area. If in that area two persons want to take the distributing main and apply for it, the electricity supply undertaking is obliged to give them the line. But if one man applies for it and the distributing main is given to that area what difference does it make? We must look to the potentialities of that area. If one man applies and the possibilities of developing that area into an economic unit, so far as electricity supply is concerned, are tremendous what difference does it make? If one man applies to take the line in that area, the line should be given. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this suggestion.

Then he was referring to the question of reasonable returns which the electricity supply undertaking is required to get That has been fixed at 15 per cent. I submit that in the original Act of 1910 there was a provision of fixing the maximum rate that a certain electricity supply undertaking can charge per unit of electricity consumed from the consumer That provision was there. While deleting that provision, you have added that the reasonable return should be 15 per cent The hon. Minister argued that we have fixed the reasonable return at the maximum of 15 per cent and so naturally we should not ask that the maximum rate should also be fixed.

Again, the hon Minister has tried to convince us that previously the electricity supply undertakings were charging a net profit of 6 per cent. Now the hon Minister has told us

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: 6 per cent is net This 15 per cent is only on the cost of distributing mains.

Shri Panigrahi: This should remain. I am coming to the net. He says that it has now been reduced. To what extent has it been reduced? He has tried to convince us that it has been reduced to the market rate of interest plus 2 per cent. If the market rate of interest is 4 per cent plus 2 per cent it actually comes to 6 per cent If you calculate it it does come to 6 per cent. So, how have you reduced it? I think the hon. Minister has not calculated the present market rate of interest properly, So, naturally it comes to 6 per cent. You have not reduced it. (*Interruption*). It roughly comes to 6 per cent. That has not been reduced. That is my point.

With regard to the supply of cheap electricity to the consumers in the rural areas, the hon. Minister will surely admit that a new situation has been reached so far as the production

[Shri Panigrahi]

of electricity in this country is concerned. He told us that the production of electricity has expanded. It is true. But would he analyse how much public money they have invested in the production of electricity during the last so many years? I do not complain. I commend it that so much money has been spent in expanding the poduction of electricity. But with what object in view? Is it because the Government of India has decided to produce electricity, to expand its production and to distribute this bulk supply of electricity generated by power houses run with the money of the Government of India and the public? It is only to supply this electricity at cheap rates to those private electricity undertakings so that they may charge six annas per unit in a town like Cuttack whereas they get it at the rate of only 10 naye Paise per unit from Hirakud

Is it with this view that we have sanctioned so much money to you, and you say to us that it will be very difficult to take over these companies Take the Octavius Company in Cuttack. For the last fifty years it is getting profits, and still it is charging at the rate of six annas per unit for domestic consumption. The Orissa Government has tried its best to take action and to take over that company, but the law stood in the way and it has not been able to take it over

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Was not a rating committee appointed?

Shri Panigrahi: There is no Electricity Board. So it has not been done. Of course, after the formation of the State Electricity Board the situation may improve. But, for the information of my hon. friend Shri Bharucha I may also point out that so far as the rating committees are concerned they have not proved very satisfactory. He must be knowing it very well in the case of Bombay Electricity Supply. In Bombay so far as the Tata supplies are concerned, the rating committee has tried to bring down the rates, but they could not, because they were challenged in the High Court and other courts, and they could not effect the reduction of the rates that they wanted.

I was submitting, let us consider that while investing so much of money in the public sector by producing cheap electricity the main object of the Government has been to provide electricity cheaply to villages, not with a view only to electrify their houses but with the main object of decentralising industries in the countryside; secondly, promoting expansion of agriculture, production of foodgrains; and, thirdly, promoting the expansion of cottage industries in the villages.

It is with these objects in view that the Government is investing so much of money for the production of electricity I think the hon. Minister will keep these things in view when we suggest that the case of nationalisation of electricity undertakings should not be thought of only from the point of view of how much you are going to pay as compensation to those who are at present running the electricity undertakings.

I would in this connection like to bring to the notice of the hon Minister some of the practical difficulties which certain State Governments are facing today Take the case of the hon Minister's own State, Uttar Pradesh. You know the Martin Burn Company have a network of power houses in U.P, and recently the Government of U P, tried to take out from their hands this power production. What was the difficulty they faced? The U P. Government has said that under the agreement with this company the Government, on the termination of the present charter, could take over the power houses on the payment of compensation equal to the current value of the assets plus 20 per cent. And the U.P. Government has calculated—the hon. Minister's own State Government, not I—that the current value of the assets would be four times the price paid by

Martin Burn when they installed them twenty or thirty years ago. This is the difficulty of that particular State Government.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): There is a case for Central intervention!

Shri Panigrahi: This is the case of the State Government. And the arrears of the electricity duty due from the company come to about Rs. 27 lakhs and the Government of U.P. is not in a position to collect it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Political contribution!

Shri Panigrahi: Political contribution is there. But you just consider the situation. Twenty-seven lakhs of rupees of arrears could not be collected, and the Government of U.P. is not in a position to pay four times the price paid by the company as current value, plus 20 per cent. And then the Government of U.P. was forced to advance a loan of one crore of rupees to these Martin Burn power houses to run their power. This is the peculiar position that the State Government is facing. And the State Government has no other way out, because the Central Government is not in a position to advance money to the U P. Government to take it over. They are not going to give the money, and the U.P. Government cannot close it down because they want expansion of industries. This is the position in which the U.P. Government is placed.

Let me cite one more instance, about my State of Orissa. What is the difficulty there? As regards the provision in the amending Bill about giving parities between a consumer who takes electricity from a private undertaking and a consumer who takes electricity from a government undertaking, I accept it and I welcome it. But I have got one apprehension, because my State is industrially very much backward. You know there are certain industrialists. I think Shri Bharucha will not consider it a parochial view, but I am putting forward a practical difficulty. Certain industrialists have got their registered offices in Calcutta or, say, in Patna or other places. They want to run their industries in Orissa. But, they want to avoid the taxes. Now, the Government of Orissa has been forced, because of its financial difficulties, to pass orders that any industrial concern or consumer wishing to run an industry or business in Orissa, must have the registered office in Orissa at the time of applying or within one year after he gets electricity or power, he will have to shift his office from other parts of India to this State. So far as this Bill is concerned, it goes against it. So far as equity is concerned, I cannot say this is a good position for Orissa. You want that the State Government should subsidise for providing cheap power to the villages. Consider the financial condition of Orissa in this respect. If the companies do not have their registered offices in Orissa, the State Government could not collect its own taxes from these industrialists. If this provision is not there, you are going to deprive the State Government of the revenue that they want to get from the industrialists. This is a practical difficulty. I do not know how you can solve it. You must keep in view the varying conditions in the different States. This is the peculiar position that the Orissa Government is facing. I know, once this Bill becomes an Act,—the industrialists are trying for it and they have represented to the Government of India that the State Government is harassing them—they will be very glad. But, it will be a loss to the Government of Orissa. You will have to consider how the revenues of the State Governments can be increased These difficulties are there.

There was the question of representation in the Central Electricity Board. The hon. Minister has told us that representation has been extended to other spheres. My hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha has asked, where is the representation for the consumers.

Mr. Chairman: I request you to conclude your speech in two or three minutes. There are other speakers.

Shri Panigrahi: I am the only speaker on behalf of our party.

Mr. Chairman: There are other speakers on behalf of other parties.

Shri Panigrahi: I am the only speaker from our party. So I am taking this time. I will finish in two or three minutes.

So far as representation in the Central Electricity Board is concerned, I will suggest, as my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha suggested, that some two or three Members from the Lok Sabha should be there. Secondly, as you have given representation to the Federation of Electricity undertakings, which is a federation of private electricity producers, similarly, please also think of giving representation to the employees working in electricity undertakings all over the country. They have their grievances, they have got their difficulties, they have to have their say. As the Central Electricity Board is representing different sections, the owners, Government and State Electricity Boards, it is proper that it should represent the employees. Their number is great: they are working in the electricity undertakings.

So far as continuation of the services of the employees are concerned, I would like to suggest that whenever any electricity undertaking is taken over, the services of the employees engaged in that particular electricity undertaking should be considered as a continuation of their services and there should be no break. I think there is no such provision in the Amending Bill.

With these words, I hope the hon. Minister will think of improving the Bill still further although it has been improved to a great extent by the Joint Committee.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल एक संशोधन के रूप में हमारे सामने आया है। उचित तो यह था कि जिस प्रकार १९४८ का इलैक्ट्रिसिटी (सप्लाई) एक्ट नए रूप में लाया गया था, वैसे ही इस बिल को भी नए रूप में लाया जाता। लेकिन हम १९१० के पुराने एक्ट में तरमीम करके नया काम करना चाहते हैं। अभी हमारे मित्र भरूचा साहब ने बताया है कि इस बिल के द्वारा मूल कानून के ५८ सैक्शन्ज में से ३४ सैक्शन्ज का, अर्थात् दो तिहाई धाराओं का, अमेंडमेंट किया जा रहा है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, उचित तो यह था कि इस बिल को नए रूप में लाया जाता, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में देहात और खेती की तरफ और छोटे छोटे व्यवसायों का जिक्र किया है और कहा है कि उन को सस्ते भाव पर बिजली दी जाये। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय के अपने प्रदेश में १९४६ में, जबकि वह वहां बिजली के मंत्री थे, रिहन्द डैम का कार्य प्रारम्भ हुआ था और वह इस विचार से प्रारम्भ हुआ था कि उस के द्वारा तैयार की गई बिजली उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों को, जो कि पिछड़े हुए हैं और जिन की आबादी बहुत घनी है और जो बहुत गरीब हैं, प्रचुर मात्रा में बिजली उपलब्ध की जाये, ताकि वहां पर छोटे छोटे व्यवसाय पनप सकें और खेती बाड़ी में प्रगति हो सके। लेकिन जब वह रिहन्द डैम बनने के करीब आया, तो उस की बिजली गरीब काश्तकारों और छोटे छोटे व्यवसायियों को न मिल कर के मिलने जा रही है भारत के सबसे बड़े पूंजीपति को। वहां पर बिड़ला कन्सर्न्स एक एल्यूमिनियम फैक्ट्री खड़ी करने जा रहे हैं, उन को वह बिजली मिलने वाली है। हम पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग बहुत देर से उस की आशा

लगाए थे और हम ने उसका काफ़ी प्रचार किया कि हमारे प्रदेश में बिजली आयगी, जो कि एक दो पैसा यूनिट के हिसाब से दी जायगी, घर घर में बिजली पहुंचेगी और चारों तरफ़ चांदनी हो जायेगी। लेकिन अब वह आशा मुरझा गई है। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है—और उनका आश्वासन सही हो सकता है—कि बिड़ला कन्सर्न्स को बिजली देने के बाद भी ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जायगा कि जिन जिलों को माननीय मन्त्री महोदय के समय में बिजली देने का विचार किया गया था, उन को बिजली दी जाये। हम यह नहीं समझ सकते कि जब बिजली की शक्ति सीमित है, तो उस बड़े भारी भयंकर भूत के होते हुए ग़रीबों को कैसे मिलेगी, जब तक कि सरकार वहां पर एक नया बिजली का कारखाना न खड़ा करे। और एक नया कारखाना खड़ा करने में देर लगेगी। हमारी शिकायत तो यह है कि जिस मूल उद्देश्य से रिहन्द डैम का काम शरू किया गया था, वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। हमारी शाब्दिक सहानुभूति काश्तकारों और छोटे छोटे व्यवसायियों के प्रति भले ही हो, लेकिन कार्य में वह सहानभूति कहीं अलग छिप जाती है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह फैक्ट्री बने या न बने, लेकिन जिस उद्देश्य से रिहन्द डैम कायम किया गया था, उस में तबदीली नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर यह होगा, तो लोगों में उस के प्रति बड़ा दुर्भाव फैलेगा और वह फैल भी रहा है। सरकार उस को रोकने का प्रयत्न करे। वह काम मन्त्री महोदय का प्रारम्भ किया हुआ है। इसलिये उन को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। उस फैक्ट्री के लिए अलग से प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है। उसमें भले ही कुछ देर लग जाय, लेकिन जिस उद्देश्य से वह काम शुरू किया गया था, वह अवश्य पूरा होना चाहिये।

जहां तक नैशनलाइजेशन का सम्बन्ध है, यह कहा गया है कि उस में दिक्कतें हैं और अगर किसी अण्डरटेकिंग को लिया जायगा, तो उस के दाम मार्केट रेट के हिसाब से देने पड़ेंगे। हमारे भाई ने कहा कि मार्टिन बर्न एण्ड कम्पनी के कारखाने की कीमत अब चार गुनी हो रही है और उस के अलावा बीस परसेंट और देना है। वह इतना है कि जिस को सरकार दे नहीं सकते। परिणामस्वरूप उन को एक करोड़ रुपए मरम्मत करने के लिए दिए गए, ताकि व हम को और बिजली दे सकें। जिस को हम लेना चाहते थे, वह ले नहीं सकते, बल्कि उलटा उन को एक करोड़ रुपए दे रहे हैं कि वे मरम्मत करा सकें। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हम उस कारखाने को लेंगे, तो उस की मालियत में एक करोड़ रुपया और बढ़ जायगा और उस वक्त हम को लेने में दिक्कत होगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम बड़ी बड़ी एस्टेट्स को ले चुके हैं, बड़ी बड़ी जमींदारियां खत्म कर चुके हैं, लेकिन उन के बारे में हम ने मार्केट रेट की बात नहीं सोची। काश्तकार होने के नाते हमारी गवर्नमेंट से यह शिकायत है कि जब काश्तकारों से जमीन ली जाती है, तो आर्टिकल ३१ के मातहत यह निश्चित कर दिया जाता है कि जो कीमत हम तय करेंगे, उस को किसी अदालत में चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकता है, वही कीमत लागू होगी। लेकिन जहां इन पूंजीपतियों की कोई चीज़ लेने की बात होती है, तो मार्केट वेल्यू की बात कही जाती है। हम ने इम्पीरियल बैंक लिया तो मार्केट वैल्यू दी और छः गुना रकम दी। जब एल० आई० सी० ने कम्पनियों को लिया, तो मार्केट वैल्यू के बाद भी रुपया दिया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मूदड़ा।

16 hrs.

श्री सिद्धनन्दन सिंह : मुद्दा दूसरी चीज में है ।

जब हम मशीनरी और बिल्डिंग की मार्केट वेल्यू देते हैं, तो जमीन की क्यों नहीं देते ? जमीन भी तो कोई खरीदता ही है । सरकार का न्याय शहर वालों के लिये अलग है और देहात वालों के लिये अलग है यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार किसी कम्पनी को राष्ट्र के हित में नैशनलाइज करना चाहती है, तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि उसके सम्बन्ध में मार्केट वेल्यू का जिक्र किया जाय । इस तरह तो हम कभी भी उन को नैशनलाइज नहीं कर सकेंगे । हम को मरम्मत के लिये कर्जा देना पड़ेगा और उनका मुनाफा बढ़ता जायगा । अभी नागपुर कांग्रेस में लैंड सीलिंग का प्रस्ताव पास किया गया । वह बड़ा अच्छा प्रस्ताव है और वह होने जा रहा है, लेकिन उन के क्रियान्वित करने में इतनी देर हुई कि थोड़ी जमीन तो बचेगी और बांट ली गई और बाकी जमीन तो बिक गई और बिक रही है । उसका कम्पेन्सेशन किस मद में दिया जायगा ? उस में कोई मार्केट वैल्यू नहीं है । जो भी तय किया जायगा, उन को कोर्ट में चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकता है लेकिन बिड़ला और टाटा के लिये मार्केट दर लगी हुई है । उन के लिये क्यों कहा जाता है कि उचित और पूरा दाम दिया जाये ? उनकी मशीन सड़ी-गली है । एक बार हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि उन को नैशनलाइज करने में घाटा है, क्योंकि उन की पुरानी मशीनों को पूरा दाम दे कर लेना पड़ेगा । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन को बाजार भाव से क्यों लेना पड़ेगा । पुरानी चीज का—सैकंड हैंड माल का हर जगह कम दाम लगता है । उन को पूरा दाम क्यों देना पड़ेगा । उन की मशीनें सड़ी-गली हैं, सैकंड हैंड नहीं बल्कि फोर्थ हैंड हैं, उन के लिये मार्केट वैल्यू दी जाये, यह कौन सा न्याय है ? वे लोग उन मशीनों से चार गुना, आठ गुना मुनाफा कमा चुके हैं । उन को थोड़ी सी, कन्सोलेशन प्राइस दे दी जाय । लेकिन मार्केट वैल्यू देने की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । वह दिन दूर नहीं है कि जब गवर्नमेंट को इस तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा कि मार्केट वैल्यू की की फिलासफी सिर्फ कैपिटलिस्टों के लिये नहीं चलने वाली है । देहात की जनता सोच रही है कि उस के साथ दूसरी तरह का व्यवहार क्यों किया जा रहा है ।

अब शहरों और देहात के बिजली के दर को देखिये । दिल्ली में साढ़े तीन आना यूनिट और पावर डेढ़ आना यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली दी जाती है । देहात में खेती के लिये जो बिजली दी जाती है, वह आठ आना यूनिट के हिसाब से मिलती है । हमने यहां एक बार कहा था, जिसके बारे में फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि वह गलत है और आप को सुन कर हैरत होगी कि चार एकड़ धान के खेत को पानी देने के लिये १२० रुपया देना पड़ा । जब इंजीनियर को इस बारे में पूछा गया कि इतने एलेक्ट्रिसिटी चार्जिज क्यों देने पड़े, तो बताया गया कि आप के खेत में १४ इंच पानी गया है । जिस खेत में १४ इंच पानी जायगा, वह धान खड़ा रहेगा या सड़ जायगा ? और वह भी अक्तूबर के महीने में, जब कि धान के कटने का वक्त आता है । शहर में डेढ़ आना यूनिट और देहात में आठ आने यूनिट लिया जाता है । सरकार कहती है कि काश्तकारों को पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये सस्ती बिजली देनी चाहिये । क्या यह बिजली सस्ती है ? देहात में जो छोटे छोटे कल-कारखाने हैं, उनको बिजली किस रेट पर मिल रही है ? आटे की चक्कियों को साढ़े तीन आने यूनिट

के हिसाब से बिजली मिलती है और बिड़ला साहब को दो पैसे यूनिट के हिसाब से बल्क सप्लाई दी जाती है। वह हम को देते है छ आने यूनिट के हिसाब से। सरकार साढ़े तीन आने, चार आने या पाच आने यूनिट के हिसाब से छोटे छोटे रोजगारियो को बिजली देती है, तो हम यह कैसे मान लें कि देहात की तरफ सरकार की तवज्जह है। शब्दों में भले ही हो, कार्य में नही है—कार्य में तो शहरो की तरफ है।

अभी मैंने कुछ सीलिंग के बारे मे भी कहा है। इस मे भी भेद किया जा रहा है। यह कहा गया है कि उन खेतों के मालिक जो कि शूगर मिलों के केन फार्म देहातो मे चला रहे है उन पर यह चीज लागू नहीं होगी। इसके हक मे जो दलील दी गई है वह यह है कि उनके जो फार्म है वे मैकेनाइज्ड हैं, इसलिए उन पर सीलिंग के बारे में जो निर्णय लिया गया है वह लागू नही होगा अब सीलिंग का असर किस किस पर पड़ेगा? इसका असर जो छोटे मोटे जमीदार है, काश्तकार है जिन के दस पाच गावो मे थोड़े-थोड़े छोटे-छोटे खेत है, उन पर पड़ेगा। हमे खुशी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने प्लानिंग कमीशन की, जो कि हमारे काम की तरक्की की आधार शिला है, बात को नही माना है और कहा है कि वह सब की जमीन की बराबर तौर से सीलिंग करेगी और करने जा रही है। अगर आप इस तर्क पर चलें कि चूकि शहर का जो रहने वाला है वह बिजली पैदा करता है, इस वास्ते उसको मौज करनी चाहिये और जो देहात में रहने वाला है, जो कि वास्तविक सम्पत्ति अन्न पैदा करता है, उनको वे सुविधाये नहीं मिलनी है तो मै समझता हू कि शायद बहुत दिनो तक यह चीज नही चलेगी और देहात का रहने वाला इसको बहुत दिनो तक टालरेट नहीं करेगा। इस वास्ते मै प्रार्थना करता हू कि आप जो कहते है उसको पूरा करे। देहात में खेती के काम आने वाली बिजली को सस्ता करें, चाहे यह चीज आपको घाटा उठा कर ही क्यों न करनी पड़े। आप चाहते है कि अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़े और वह अन्न बिना पानी के नहीं पैदा हो सकता है जिसके लिए बिजली बहुत जरूरी है। आप जानते है कि यह बरसात के दिन है, कई स्थानों पर पानी नहीं बरस रहा है और जो काश्तकार है वह भगवान पर पानी की आशा लगाये पड़ा है और पड़ा रहता है। वह आपके द्वारा सप्लाई किया गया पानी नही लेता है। जहा पर आपका पानी जाता है, उसके बगल में जो खेत है वे सूख रहे है, वहा पर आपके ट्यूबवैल लगे हुए है लेकिन वह पानी नहीं ले रहा है और इसका कारण यही है कि उसको पानी लेना महगा पड़ता है। वह नही समझता कि इस तरह से वह सस्ता पैदा करके आपको दे सकता है। अगर आप चाहते है कि वह भगवान का आसरा छोड कर आपके आसरे आ जाए तो आपको बिजली के रेट को सस्ता करना पड़ेगा। कई स्थानो पर ट्यूबवैल बनाय गये है, लेकिन वे चले नहीं है। कई बार तो ऐसा होता है कि जब ये ट्यूबवैल चलने भी है तो बीच मे ही बिजली बन्द हो जाती है और पानी आना बन्द हो जाता है। और जब बिजली चालू है तो ट्यूबवैल और नालिया खराब रहते है। बिजली वाले अलग है, पानी देने वाले अलग है। जब पानी देने वाले आते है तो बिजली वाले कह देते है कि कनैक्शन टूट गया है इस वास्ते बिजली नही दी जा सकती है। इस तरह से वहा पर काम हो रहा है। इस ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा।

मै चाहता हू कि आप बिजली को सस्ता करे और यह आशा करे कि बिजली हम देवे और कोई भी ट्यूबवैल बिजली के अभाव मे बन्द नहीं होना चाहिये। तब तो कोई लाभ होगा अन्यथा नही।

एक बात यह भी है कि केवल बिजली पैदा करने से ही कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, उसका उपयोग भी होना चाहिए। आप कितनी ही बिजली पैदाकर रहे है, लेकिन क्या आपने यह भी देखने की कोशिश की है कि उस सारी बिजली का उपयोग भी हो रहा है या नही, क्या उसका सदुपयोग भी हो रहा है या नहीं? और

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

प्रदेशों की बात तो मैं नहीं जानता हूं लेकिन इतना जरूर जानता हूं कि आपने गोरखपुर में एक नया पावर हाउस बनाया है जिसकी कैपेसेटी १५,००० किलोवाट की है। लोग बिजली मांगते हैं लेकिन उनको मिलती नहीं है। आप कह रहे हैं कि बिजली मांगने के एक महीने के अन्दर वह मिल जाएगी लेकिन वहां पर लोग बिजली मांगते हैं और उनको महीनों ही नहीं सालों तक नहीं मिलती है। कोई मूव ही नहीं करता है। १५,००० किलोवाट में से वहां १४०० किलोवाट ही इस्तेमाल में आती है बाकी बेकार जाती है। आप कहते हैं कि सारी बिजली इस्तेमाल होनी चाहिए और उधर वह बेकार पड़ी हुई है। इसका भी कुछ इलाज होना चाहिए।

आज आपने एक बड़ी सुन्दर बात कही है। आपने कहा है कि एक महीने के अन्दर मांगने पर बिजली मिल जाएगी। इसको भी हमें अभी अनुभव करना है कि आया एक महीने के अन्दर बिजली मिलती है या नहीं। देखना यह है कि जो बिजली देने वाले सरकारी अधिकारी हैं वे इस पर अमल करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं और अगर करते हैं तो कहां तक करते हैं। विचार इस बात पर होना चाहिये कि आदेशों पर अमल हो।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां जो नगरपालिकायें हैं, जो छोटे छोटे टाउन एरियाज़ हैं, म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज़ हैं, वे भी अगर बिजली मांगते हैं, उनको भी कितनी ही देर तक नहीं मिलती है। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां गोरखपुर में दो तरह से बिजली सप्लाई होती है, एक तो सरकार की तरफ से और दूसरी एक प्राएवेट कम्पनी की तरफ से। यह ठीक नहीं है। एक ही सोर्स से बिजली सप्लाई होनी चाहिये। जहां पर सरकार द्वारा बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है वहां पर अगर कोई प्राइवेट कंसर्न है, उसको आपको खरीद लेना चाहिये। अगर आप नेशनलाइज़ नहीं कर सकते हैं तो खरीद तो अवश्य सकते हैं। आप चाहें तो मार्किट प्राइस पर खरीदें चाहे सेकिंड हैंड प्राइस दे कर खरीदें, लेकिन खरीद अवश्य लें। उचित तो यही होगा कि सेकिंड हैंड प्राइस देकर खरीदा जाए लेकिन आप अगर मार्किट प्राइस देने पर ही तुले हुए हैं तो मार्किट प्राइस दे कर ही आप खरीद लें। लेकिन दो तरह से बिजली का दिया जाना ठीक नहीं है, प्राएवेट और सरकारी दोनों का एक ही जगह पर चलना ठीक नहीं है। गोरखपुर में बिजली सप्लाई करने वाले दो हैं। सरकारी बिजली तो छः आना यूनिट के हिसाब से मिलती है और जो प्राएवेट कम्पनी है झांसी कम्पनी वह नौ आना यूनिट पर सप्लाई करती है। एक ही शहर में एक तरफ छः आना यूनिट पर सरकार दे रही है और दूसरी तरफ प्राएवेट कम्पनी नौ आना यूनिट पर दे रही है और इस ओर देखने वाला कोई नहीं है, सुनने वाला कोई नहीं है। कहा गया है कि इसको आप अपने हाथ में ले लें लेकिन ऐसा भी नहीं किया गया है। अब पता चला है कि सरकार पांच सौ किलोवाट बिजली इसे देगी और वह कम्पनी इस को टर्न करके नौ आना यूनिट के हिसाब से लोगों को देगी। दो आना में लेगी और नौ आना में देगी। यह कहां का न्याय है? इस पर भी आपको विचार करना होगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि सारे भारतवर्ष में बिजली का एक ही रेट हो। कोई कारण नहीं है कि दिल्ली में शहरी आदमी को, धनी आदमी को साढ़े तीन आना के हिसाब से आप बिजली दें और गोरखपुर में गरीब आदमी को नौ आना के हिसाब से दें, यह कहां का न्याय है। आज दुःख इस बात का है कि हमारा सारा अर्थ-शास्त्र ही उल्टा हो गया है। आज शहर सस्ता हो गया है और देहात महंगा। शहर में रहें तो लाइफ की सारी कम्फर्ट्स और जीवन सस्ता देहात में रहें तो कोई चीज़ ही नहीं मिलती है। शहर में देहात का पैदा किया गया फल व अनाज सस्ता और देहात में महंगा। देहात

में पैदा की गई सरकारी सब्जी, फल आदि शहरों में आकर सस्ते बिकते हैं और देहात में महंगे बिकते हैं। यहां पर गेहूं १८ रुपया मन और हमारे यहां देहात में २८ रुपया मन मिलता है। हम ही पैदा करने वाले हैं लेकिन जब खरीदते हैं तो २८ रुपया मन खरीदते हैं और जो पैदा करने वाला नहीं है उसको वही गेहू १८ रुपया मन पर मिल जाता है। हमारी इकानोमी ही कुछ उल्टी हो गयी है। इस पर आपको ठंडे दिल से विचार करना होगा और सही करना होगा। पहले कहा जाता था कि देहात सस्ता, शहर महगा। आज शहर सस्ता और देहात महगा हो गया है। बिजली के मामले में भी यही हो रहा है। देहात में बिजली महगी और शहर मे सस्ती। कहा जाता है कि लाइन ले जाने के लिए रुपया ज्यादा लगता है, कास्ट बढ जाती है, इस वास्ते महगी देनी पडती है। जब ऐसी बात है तो कौन आपको बिजली देहात मे लेगा और किस तरह से लेगा। आपकी हजार सहानुभूति देहात वालो के प्रति हो, वे ले नही सकते हैं क्यो महगी पडती है और वे इतने पैसे दे नही सकते है, नौ आने यनिट के हिसाब से दे नही सकते है। घर घर में बिजली तभी पहुचाई जा सकती है और लोग तभी ले सकते है जब कि आप कोई खास रेट बनाये और सस्ती बिजली दे। देहात का रहने वाला गरीब है और आप के शहर के रहने वाले के साथ मकाबला नही कर सकता है, उसके साथ नही चल सकता है। गाधी जी का कहना था कि हमारा भारत देहातो में बस्ता है, शहरो में नही। आप दिल्ली की तरक्की करते है और समझते है कि दिल्ली ही हिन्दुस्तान है। दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान नही है, हिन्दुस्तान तो वह है जहा पर देहात की जनता बसी हुई है। उन देहात वालो के लिए बिजली का मिलना तो दूर रहा, दूसरी चीजे भी जो जरूरी हैं, मुहैया नही हो रही हैं। इस वास्ते मै चाहता हू कि देहातो की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाए।

आपने कहा है कि आप खेती के लिए और छोटे छोटे उद्योग धधो के लिए बिजली सस्ती देंगे। हमें देखना है कि इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद कितनी सस्ती बिजली आप उनको देते हैं और देते भी हैं या नहीं।

टैनेंट्स को बिजली देने की बात भी इसमें कही गई है। पहले मालिक मकान की मंजूरी से ही टैनेंट को बिजली मिल सकती थी और अगर मालिक इजाजत न दे तो नहीं मिल सकती थी। अब आपने यह किया है कि अगर टैनेंट चाहे तो बिना उसकी इजाजत के भी बिजली लगवा सकता है लेकिन बिजली लगाने का खर्च उसको देना होगा। अब जो टैनेंट है वह तो उस मकान में दो चार बरस रहेगा और बिजली लगाने का खर्चा भी मालिक मकान को नही देना पडा, टैनेंट ने खर्चा दिया और फिर चला गया और मालिक मकान को बिजली लगी लगाई मिल गई। ऐसी सूरत में कौन सेवकूफ मालिक मकान होगा जो इजाजत न दे कि बिजली लगवा लो।

श्री नौशेर भरूचा पगडी लेने के लिये करेगा।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिस तरह से मकान मालिक जब मकान की मरम्मत नही करवाता है और किरायेदार को हक हासिल है कि वह मरम्मत करा ले और हिसाब मालिक मकान को दे दे और किराये मे मुजरा कर लेता है उसी तरह से अगर मालिक मकान बिजली नही लगवाता है और बिजली लगवाना आवश्यक है तो किरायेदार खुद लगवा ले और उसका सही हिसाब मालिक मकान को दे दे और वह रुपया किराये मे से मुजरा हो जाए यह बात तो समझ मे आ सकती है। यह तो कोई न्याय की चीज हुई क्योंकि यह मकान की तरक्की है, किरायेदार का इस मे क्या खास फायदा हुआ? इस लिये इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। आज ऐसे हजारो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में पडे हैं जिन को इस कानून का कोई फायदा नहीं पहुचेगा। इसका फायदा बजाये किरायेदार के मकान मालिक को मिलेगा।

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ज्यादा समय न ले कर जिस रूप में यह बिल लाया गया है उस का स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन अनुरोध करता हूं कि बिल को सही मानों में ऐसा बनाया जाय कि वह देहात के गरीब लोगों के लिये हितकर हो। इसका कुल फायदा सिर्फ यहां के शहरों तक ही सीमित न रह जाय ।

Shri P. R. Patel: I am glad that the hon. Minister has accepted the principle underlying my minute of dissent. He has accepted that electricity should be given at a cheap rate to agriculture and small industries He has shown his sympathy for them, and I thank him for this good sympathy that he has shown towards the agriculturists and the small industries But unless the latter get electricity at a cheap rate, what is the good of this sympathy?

The hon Minister has said that the Central Government have asked the State Governments to give subsidies I want to know whether any State Government have given any subsidies to the agriculturists up till now Mere writing will not help the agriculturists.

I think electrical energy should be used, and properly used, to increase our food production and our agricultural production We have often said that unless and until we double our agricultural production, we shall not survive, and none of our plans will be successful. I think if electricity could be supplied at a cheap rate to the agriturists, we shall be helping to double our production.

It has been stated by the hon Minister that Government can fix the rates for electricity used by the agriculturists and small industries At the same time, by this amending Bill, he wants to repeal a part of that section which authorises Government to fix the rate for electricity. If we are going to amend that sub-section giving authority to Government to fix the rates, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any other section, say, in the Act of 1910 or in the Act of 1948, which would give authority to the Government to fix the rates for electricity for agriculture and small industries. I think that this sub-section should not be amended. On the contrary, I am of the opinion that there should be an addition to that sub-section, that in the case of electricity supplied for agriculture and small industries, the maximum charge per unit should not exceed 10 nP. If we do that, I think we shall be in a position to help the agriculturists and small industries.

I can tell you that big industries will not remove the poverty of the common people and the poor people No doubt, big industries will fill the coffers of the rich, but it is only small industries and agriculture that will help the middle class people, the poor agriculturists and the small persons So, I desire that Government may have some scheme—I would accept any scheme—which would give electricity at a cheap rate, not exceeding 10 nP per unit, for agriculture and small industries

What is the position today? It has been said that we have made a big advance in generating electricity I do admit that we have made a big advance But for whom? Today I have got two cases before me The North Gujarat Grid supplies electricity to the Kalol Electricity Company and to the Kadi Electricity Company It supplies power in bulk to these two companies at a lower rate Uptil now, there is no reduction in the charges of these two electricity companies It means that we supply electricity to these companies so that they may earn more

16·21 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

We spend a lot of money to generate electricity in our public sector. I

think it is a wrong thing if that money is used to enrich a few persons. That will be admitted by one and all. We say we have made a good advance in generating electricity. But what is the position today? I would refer to page 305 of *India* 1958. There it is mentioned that all the cities with over 1 lakh population are electrified. Of towns and villages with a population below 20,000 each, 1·42 per cent have got the advantage of electricity. In our country, there are about 5,60,522 villages and towns having a population of less than 20,000 each. Out of these, only 7,964 have uptil now got the advantage of electricity. So it seems our advancement is not for small villages and towns; it is only for big industry and for big towns and cities.

As has been said by my hon. friend who preceded me, India lives not in cities but in villages. If we want to do any service to the villages, I think we should have a mind to supply electricity to villages. What is happening today? In my constituency, grid is extended to villages and this energy is supplied only for light. I suggested that it be supplied for irrigation. They say 'We cannot supply'. The power should be used to increase our wealth. If it is used to supply agriculture and small industry, there will be an increase in the wealth and prosperity of the country. But if this power is supplied for domestic purposes, for light etc., there will be no increase in wealth. So the policy should be changed. The position today is that for irrigation, our supply is 2·3 per cent, for domestic purposes, it is 77·17 per cent, for commerce, it is 16·63 per cent, for industry it is 3·86 per cent., for public lighting 0:11 per cent. It seems from this that we have not devoted proper attention to agriculture. Only if we use this energy for agriculture shall we prosper and electricity would be of benefit to our country. Otherwise, if we use it for domestic purposes, I think we do not go a step further to increase our prosperity. So my submission is that the policy should be changed.

I want to submit one thing. I give the figures of 1957-58—there are about 767 concerns generating electricity. In 1957-58, 9,877·8 million kw. of electricity were generated. Out of these, they sold 8,103·1 million kw. Out of these, they sold to irrigation 444·5 million kw. So it shows that irrigation is not given any preference.

If we look at the figures of energy generated and energy sold, it comes to this that 1,774·7 million kw. are not sold. That much is wasted. Why should there be this waste? Why should this energy not be supplied to agriculture? It is wasted—there is no earning out of it. If this energy had been supplied to agriculture at a lower rate, I think agriculturists would have taken advantage of it and would have increased production. But we have not done it; we have allowed this energy to be wasted.

The argument is put forward that by selling energy to agriculture and small industry at a low rate, the concerns may suffer some loss. How are they going to suffer any loss when there is so much waste here and the energy is not utilised? I say that if they sell it at a lower rate, they will be making more money out of it. So my submission is that the concerns should be asked to sell energy to agriculture and small industry at a cheap rate, which should not exceed 10 nP. per unit. I may be asked as to why I am suggesting 10 nP. We know that the annual *per capita* gross income of a person in agriculture in India comes to about Rs. 155. There is nobody else in this country whose income is so low. It is only those persons engaged in agriculture whose income is less.

So they deserve to be helped. I would submit that whatever help is given to such poor persons would be proper help, and if the State loses something, I think that it is no loss, because the average income of the poor agriculturist would be increased, and the prosperity of the agriculturist is the prosperity of the country. It is

[Shri P. R. Patel]

not the prosperity of a few in industry that would be considered as the prosperity of the country; real prosperity would be there if the agriculturists are prosperous. Every attempt should be made to see that the agriculturists prosper.

Then, it has been said that the costs should be considered. I do not know how that argument is advanced. I have got a book published by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Central Water and Power Commission. And, therein a list of different companies is given, both private sector and public sector. The generating cost is given there. You will see from this that the generating cost, except in the case of a very few companies, is about 1·06, 1·12 or 1·26 anna. The generating cost is not much. But there are few companies whose generating costs seem to be more. I think that must be due to mismanagement and they are private concerns.

What do the private concerns do? As the hon. Minister stated their accounts are audited by chartered accountants. What do the accountants see? They see the vouchers. Do they see that the sons and sons-in-law and some other relatives are paid from the concerns? After all whatever name is written and whatever function is allotted, they never attend to it but they are paid. So, the costs are high I want to say one thing. The Government should fix the rate at which the electricity company should sell energy to agriculturists and small industries. In this booklet I see that there are so many concerns that sell electricity to the agriculturists and small industries, at a cheap rate ranging from 1·5 to 2 annas. When so many companies are selling at this rate, when we fix the price at not more than 10 nP, how are the companies going to lose? In case the companies lose, why should we mind? After all they are guaranteed 2 per cent more than the bank rate. So, they are not to lose. If they are asked to sell electricity at a cheap rate to agriculturists and small industry they are not going to lose.

An argument might be put forward that why should other persons suffer for the sake of agriculturists and small industries. Agriculturists are the soldiers in the field of growing more food. After all soldiers are paid by Government and they are given weapons. Here are the soldiers fighting the food front who are not given facilities, who are not given weapons. And, we want them to fight. (Interruption). I would submit that even if others have to pay more they pay in their own interests. If the food production is more, they get at a cheaper rate. If agricultural production is more, we export more. So there is prosperity to the country and others will get food at a lower rate. So, they are benefited. I think that argument should not be advanced.

But I have got a case before me. We give subsidy to khadi production; we give subsidy to handloom production Wherefrom do we get that money? Have we not got the khadi tax? Taxing textile industry goods—whatever we can—we subsidise khadi. So, the principle is accepted. If that principle is accepted, what is wrong in selling electrical energy at a low rate to agriculturists and small industries? The precedent is there. So I would submit that the matter be considered.

In the end I would submit that under the Act of 1948 the Rating Committee is there. A concern is not allowed to have net profits of more than 6 per cent or 2 per cent more than the bank rate. Is there anything in the Act of 1948 which would authorise the Government to fix the rates? Nothing absolutely. We have also seen that there are some private concerns who manipulate their accounts. They pay to the near relatives and that would be the expenditure side. And the chartered accountant sees the vouchers only. Under

such circumstances is it not desirable that Government should retain the authority to fix the rate?

Where is that authority? That authority is under the old Act of 1910. And it is only one section, section 3(d). If that is removed, I would ask the hon. Minister whether under any other clause of this Act of 1910 or of the Act of 1948 Government could derive authority to fix the rate. My submission is, I do not find any section. I would be very glad if the hon. Minister is pleased to show me any section either from the 1910 Act or from the 1948 Act.

I would submit that we should not remove this clause. It may not be used because under the Act of 1948 the Rating Committee is there. Government may not fix the rate. But why should the authority which Government has today be done away with? If the authority is there Government may at any time fix the rate. If a private concern manipulates the accounts and does so many things and brings the cost to a high level, then, Government could utilise this section Even after the Act of 1948 that section has been there and no difficulty has arisen. Then what is the reason for removing this sub-clause which authorises the Government to fix the rate? Are we going to be benefited if we do away with this authority? I do not think. So I submit that this clause may be retained.

At the same time there should be some addition that in the case of agriculture and small industry, the price that may be charged may not exceed 10 nP. per unit. I think that will be a guarantee to the agriculturists and the small industries. Supposing any company makes or incurs any loss thereby and approaches the Government then Government may be pleased to subsidise that company if there is any loss after going through their accounts etc. So, I think the proper thing is to retain this clause. I hope the hon. Minister would reconsider this.

One thing more. We say that the cities should not alone prosper and the villages should prosper. Today our experience is that it is only the cities that prosper and the villages are suffering from some disease. The disease is one of unemployment. Today every educated and uneducated person goes to the cities for employment and the villages are exploited materially but they are exploited intellectually because all educated boys of the village go to the cities. How shall we rehabilitate these villages? Can it be done by expressions of sympathy and good words? I do not think it can be done that way. Let us have some policy that in case any industry is located in a village with a population of less than 5,000, the Government will subsidise the electric energy. Let such industries get the power at a lower price. I have not seen the foreign countries and I had not the fortune to be in some delegation and I do not think that I will get an opportunity to be in one of them being on this side but I am told that in Sweden, there is a special rate for the energy consumed in the villages but if it is consumed in the towns, the charge is more. In this way they encourage industry in the villages. So, if we want small industries in the villages, this giant, this power can help us and I humbly submit that the Government may consider this. The hon. Minister may help the country and the villages by giving electricity at a cheaper rate for the villages for the small industries and for agriculture Let there be some discrimination because the people living in the cities are more vocal than the villagers. There are so many newspapers in the cities. There is the radio and all these things are there. But there is a larger number living in the villages but it is not so vocal. There is no newspaper representing their views or to fight for them. I say to the Minister: you be the fighter for them. I appeal to the hon. Minister to be the fighter for the villages and do something for the villages.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर) : चेयरमैन साहब, इस ऐक्ट को सन् १९१०

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

में बनाया गया था, उस के बाद सन् १९४८ में इस में पहली दफा संशोधन हुआ और आज दुबारा उस में फिर संशोधन हो रहा है। मुनासिब तो यह था कि इस ऐक्ट को मौजूदा हालात के मुताबिक ही नहीं, आने वाले हालात के मुताबिक भी बदल दिया जाता। लेकिन इसको उन के मुताबिक बदलने के बजाय इसमें कुछ तब्दीलियां ही की जा रही हैं, हालांकि मैं मानता हूं कि यह तब्दीलियां बेहतरी के लिये की गई हैं, लेकिन आज की जो मांग है, जिस ढंग की बात आगे चल कर होने वाली है उस के मुताबिक, मेरा खयाल है, यह बिल नहीं है। उस मांग को यह बिल पूरा नहीं करता क्योंकि अपनी दूसरी फाइव इयर प्लैन के खात्मे तक हम ९ लाख १० हजार मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली के करीब पैदा कर सकेंगे। इसके बाद तीसरी फाइव इयर प्लैन में जितनी बिजली हम आज पैदा कर रहे हैं उतनी ही पैदा कर सकेंगे। आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरी चीज जो बिजली के पैदा करने के बारे में है वह उस को ठीक से पैदा कर के अच्छे ढंग से कंज्यूमर को देने के मुताल्लिक है, उस की तकसीम का सवाल सब से ज्यादा जरूरी है। इस ऐक्ट में जिस ढंग की तब्दीलियां की जा रही हैं, उस से मुझे आशा नहीं कि यह ऐक्ट कंज्यूमर्स के लिये ज्यादा फायदेमन्द साबित होगा।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक बात और कहूंगा कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि सरकार इस बात को सोचे कि जितनी नई बिजली कम्पनियां प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं कम से कम उन को लाइसेंस न मिलें और जो कम्पनियां पहले से चल रही हैं उन का नेशनलाइजेशन कर दिया जाये, इसलिये नहीं कि उन को नेशनलाइज करना ही चाहिये बल्कि इसलिये कि अब हालात ऐसे हैं—आप दुनियां के किसी भी मुल्क को लें—कि बिजली की मांग कहीं भी पूरी नहीं होती।

आपने कुछ नकशे तैयार किये। सन् १९५० में भी नकशे तैयार किये। सन् १९५४–५५ सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान में वह तमाम नकशे कि कितनी बिजली पैदा करेंगे, कितना कंजम्पशन होगा या नहीं होगा, लेकिन वह तमाम नकशे गलत साबित हुए और हमने देखा कि जितनी बिजली पैदा हुई उससे तकरीबन उन लोगों की बिजली की मांग कई गुना ज्यादा बढ़ गई। इसलिये जिस ढंग से बिजली की मांग बढ़ रही है, जिस ढंग से बिजली की जरूरत इस देश में महसूस की जा रही है, गावों में, देहातों में, बडी इंडस्ट्रीज में और छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज में, उसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि आप बिजली की कम्पनियों को नेशनलाइज करें क्योंकि यह मानी हुई बात है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर उतनी तेजी के साथ काम नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि उनके दिल में शक है शुबहात हैं और इनके रहते उनकी एफिशिएंसी उतनी नहीं हो सकती जितनी कि पब्लिक सैक्टर की है क्योंकि उनके काम करने का ढंग ही कुछ जुदा होता है और उसमें ज्यादातर उनका प्राफिट मोटिव काम करता है। जाहिर है कि जब आप देश भर में बिजली की सहूलियत लोगों को बहम पहुचाना चाहते हैं तो यह जो प्राइवेट बिजली कम्पनियों का प्राफिट मोटिव है वह पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसलिये अब मौका आ गया है जब आप इस बिल में या इस बिल के बाद आयन्दा किसी भी बिजली कम्पनी को प्राइवेट तौर पर लाइसेंस नहीं देंगे क्योंकि हमने देखा कि जितनी भी प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को बिजली का लाइसेंस देते हैं, वे प्राइवेट कम्पनियां नफे को ध्यान में रख कर अपना काम करती हैं और प्राइवेट होने के नाते उनका नफे के लिये जायज जाना भी चाहिये। नफा भी आप गारन्टी करते हैं लेकिन नफे के साथ साथ वह एक मोनोपली हो कर रह जाती हैं और चूंकि उनके सामने मुख्य ध्येय ज्यादा से ज्यादा नफा कमाना होता है इसलिये वह लोगों की सेवा नहीं कर पातीं।

प्राइवेट सैक्टर की कम्पनियों के बिजली के रेट्स भी आम तौर पर हर कहीं ज्यादा होते हैं। हमारे देश में प्राइवेट सैक्टर की बड़ी बड़ी बिजली कम्पनियां हैं। बम्बई की एलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई कम्पनी है। टाटा की कंसर्न बहुत बेहतरीन कंसर्न कही जाती है लेकिन उसको भी जो कर्जा मिला है वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने आट किया है और कर्जा भी इस ढंग से देते हैं कि उनकी उसकी गारन्टी रहती है और कर्जे की गारन्टी दे कर चलाते हैं तो ऐसी हालत में आपका यह फर्ज है कि आप यह सोचें कि इन प्राइवेट बिजली कम्पनियों को नेशनलाइज करना इस देश के हित में होगा, कन्ज्यूमर्स के हित में होगा और इस देश के लोगों के हित में होगा।

अभी यू० पी० मार्टिन बर्न कम्पनी को १ करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज देने लगे हैं लेकिन यह कहना मुश्किल है कि उसके बावजूद भी वह कम्पनी कितनी एफिशिएन्सी के साथ लोगों की सेवा कर सकेगी और यही चीज और प्राइवेट बिजली कम्पनियों की बाबत भी कही जा सकती है।

आपने गोरखपुर की मिसाल भी दी। वहां की प्राइवेट कम्पनी के पास गवर्नमेंट की बिजली आ जाती है और होना यह है कि चूंकि बिजली की बहुत जरूरत और मांग रहती है इसलिये वे महंगे भाव पर बिजली लेती हैं और महंगे भाव पर बेचती हैं और बिजली की महंगी रेट होने से जनता में एजिटेशन होता है। गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर होकर मलेरकोटला में नेशनलाइज करना पड़ा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सारे हालात को देखते हुए गवर्नमेंट को कम से कम एक इस बारे में यूनिफार्म पालिसी बनानी चाहिये और रेट भी जहां तक मुमकिन हो यूनिफार्म रक्खे। अलबत्ता कुछ इनएकर्समिबल ऐरियाज के लिये जहां कि बिजली पहुंचाया जाना दिक्कत तलब हो वहां कुछ महंगी दर बिजली की रक्खी जा सकती है लेकिन उन जगहों पर कोई प्राइवेट सैक्टर की कम्पनी भी बिजली ले जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होती क्योंकि प्राइवेट कम्पनी वाले तो वहीं पर जाना चाहते हैं जहां उन्हें काफी नफा हो। इसलिये मैं यह चाहता हूं कि आप यह फैसला करें कि आयन्दा किसी को लाइसेंस नहीं देंगे और जिनको लाइसेंस दिये हैं उनको आहिस्ता आहिस्ता नेशनलाइज करेंगे।

आप हिन्दुस्तान भर की तमाम प्राइवेट सैक्टर की बिजली कम्पनियों को देख लें उन्होंने गांवों को कभी बिजली नहीं दी, गांवों को बिजली देने के मामले में हमेशा नेगलेक्ट किया, एक ट्यूबवैल को भी बिजली नहीं दी। यह ठीक है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में यह कम्पनियां जनता की सेवा करती हैं और उनको बिजली सप्लाई करनी है लेकिन उनमें उनका प्राफिट मोटिव होता है लेकिन यह आप क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि हमारा मुल्क गांवों का मुल्क है और इस देश में यदि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाना है तो आपको गांव वालों को उनकी जरूरत के वास्ते बिजली देनी होगी, उनको ट्यूबवैल चलाने के लिये बिजली देनी होगी लेकिन मैं अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि ... प्राइवेट कम्पनियों ने १० हजार, २ हजार या ५०० ट्यूबवैलों को भी बिजली नहीं दी होगी। इसलिये भी मैं कहता हूं कि आपको यह लाजिम है कि आप उन पुरानी प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को नेशनलाइज करें और नई कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस देना बन्द करें।

अब यह जो आपने प्राइस फार्मूला रक्खा है कि मार्केट वैल्यू देंगे तो उन्होंने इतने साल तो काफी मुनाफे कमाये और उसके बाद भी आपका मार्केट वैल्यू देना और मार्केट वैल्यू के बाद २० फी सदी और देना यह कुछ समझ में नहीं आता। आप जानते हैं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में बैलेंसशीट्स में जो नफा दिखाया जाता है उससे ज्यादा नफा भी उठाया जा सकता है और जब यह बात हो तो मार्केट वैल्यू के ऊपर २० परसेन्ट और देना यह कोई इन्साफ की बात नहीं है।

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

मैं जानता हूं कि जालन्धर एलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई कम्पनी ने आर्बिट्रेशन करा कर ४० लाख रुपया गवर्नमेंट से मुआविजा लिया। उसके बाद वह फिर हाईकोर्ट में चले गये और ५६ लाख फिर ले गये। अब कहते हैं कि हम उस आर्बिट्रेशन को मानते नहीं हैं और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामले को ले गये हैं। आर्बिट्रेशन ऐक्ट में यह है कि उसमें एक आदमी आर्बिट्रेटर मुकर्रर किया जाता है जो कि आमतौर पर कोई हाईकोर्ट का रिटायर्ड जज या सेशन जज रिटायर्ड होता है। अब इटेग्रिटी और बाकी बातों को आप छोड़ भी दें तो भी बहुत से ऐसे ढंग के क्लेम्स दिये जाते हैं जिससे कि वह बेचारे आर्बिट्रेटर मजबूर हो जाते हैं और उन क्लेम्स का बहुत ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ जाता है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो मार्केट वैल्यू का आपने प्राइस फार्मूला रक्खा है यह ही काफी हो जायेगा और उसके बाद यह २० परसेंट देने का कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। यह प्राइस फार्मूला बहुत लिबरल है लेकिन चलो अब आपने फैसला कर लिया तो उसको चलने दीजिये लेकिन इसमें यह आर्बिट्रेशन वाली बात आप न जोड़िये और मैं चाहता हूं कि आम तौर पर जो गवर्नमेंट उनकी कीमत मुकर्रर करे वह हालात के मुताबिक देनी चाहिये। मार्केट वैल्यू आप दें लेकिन यह उसके ऊपर २० फीसदी बिलकुल नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये।

आप देश भर के वास्ते एक यूनिफार्म प्राइस फार्मूला बनायें जिसमें कि यह बतलाया जाये कि इस हिसाब से बिजली दी जायेगी। जो बिजली पैदा करने वाली कम्पनियां हैं और जो स्टेट अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं उनके लिये आप कम से कम गाइडेंस के लिये यह रक्खें कि आप को इस ढंग से बिजली देनी होगी, कंज्यूमर्स को इस रेट से बिजली देनी होगी, बड़े बड़े बल्क सप्लाई लेने वाले जो एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स हैं उनको इस रेट पर आपको बिजली देनी होगी। आपको इस तरह की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और अगर सारे देश भर में यूनिफार्म बिजली की रेट आप न स्पैसिफाई कर सकें तो कम से कम एक स्टेट के वास्ते तो कर ही दें। मैं जानता हूं कि एक जगह से दूसरी जगह फर्क है। एक शहर की बिजली की दर में और दूसरे शहर की बिजली की दर में फर्क है। कहीं पर एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को ३ आने के हिसाब से बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है तो कहीं पर ४ आने और ५ आने के हिसाब से सप्लाई की जाती है। और कहीं कहीं पर तो ८ आने और १ रुपये तक की दर में बिजली सप्लाई होती है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई कम से कम आल इंडिया रेट होना चाहिये ताकि सारे देश के लोगों को एक दर से बिजली मिले।

इसके अलावा एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जहां तक एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स का सवाल है उनको बिजली देने के लिये यह जो आपने लाइन एकोनामी वाली चीज रक्खी है, यह बड़ा गलत सिस्टम है। बिजली देने के वास्ते लाइन एकोनामी के हिसाब से जज करना मेरी समझ में बड़ा गलत सिस्टम है। अगर एक बिजली का कारखाना है और वह दस चीजें बनाता है तो आप उसको मजबूर नहीं करते हैं कि वह अमुक भाव से ज्यादा पर न बेचे। इसलिए यह लाइन एकोनामी और ओवरहेड लाइन के खर्च की बात सोचना मेरी समझ में ठीक नहीं है। ओवरहेड लाइन पर जहां तक कि एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स का सवाल है १५ परसेंट के हिसाब से लगता है और ५ साल में उसकी कीमत पूरी हो जानी चाहिये। आप बिजली को प्रोडक्शन इकानमी के हिसाब से नहीं देते लेकिन लाइन इकानमी के हिसाब से देते हैं और मुख्तलिफ कंज्यूमर्स से मुख्तलिफ कीमत लेते हैं। इसके लिये कोई जस्टीफिकेशन नहीं है। बिजली कम्पनी को नफा होता है, उसको आप नफा गारंटी करते हैं, आपने वहां

है कि बैंक रेट से उनको २ पर सेंट ज्यादा लेने का हक होगा। आप हर किसी कंज्यूमर को एक हिसाब से बिजली नहीं देते। जब एक एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट बिजली अपने ट्यूब वैल के लिये मांगता है तो आप कहते हैं कि इतनी आमदनी हो तो बिजली मिले। जब तक आप डिसपरसल का यह सिस्टम रखेंगे तब तक देहात के छोटे छोटे कन्यूमर्स को बिजली नहीं मिल सकती और जो बल्क सप्लाई वाले हैं उनको ही फायदा होगा।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चाहे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हो या स्टेट रन अंडरटेकिंग हो या कोई बिजली का कारखाना शुरू हो, तो आपको यह प्रिंसिपल तै करना चाहिये कि कितनी बल्क सप्लाई वालो को दी जायेगी और कितनी छोटे कन्यूमर्स को दी जायेगी। यह बात मैं ने अपनी बजट स्पीच में भी कही थी। ऐसा नही होना चाहिए कि किसी जगह बिजली का कारखाना लगाया जाये और वहा के लोगों को आशाए हो जायें कि हम को बिजली मिलेगी, लेकिन जब बिजली तैयार हो जाये तो उस इलाके के लोगो के सिर पर से बिजली निकल जाये पर वहां के लोगों को न मिले। जो ज्यादा बड़े कंज्यूमर्स को बिजली दे दी जानी है। उनको आप लाखो किलोवाट बिजली दे देते हैं।

हम पजाब के बारे मे यह नक्शा बनाते है कि वहा भाखरा डैम की बिजली मे बहुत तरक्की होगी। लेकिन पजाब में जो बिजली पैदा हो रही है उसमें से डेढ़ लाख किलोवाट तो हैवी फरटिलाइजर फैक्टरी को मिल जावेगी उसके बाद ३० हजार या ६० हजार किलोवाट बिजली दिल्ली को चली जावेगी। फिर पंजाब वालो के लिये कहा बिजली बचती है? जब यह होता है तो लोगो की आशायें किस तरह से कायम रह सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस तरह का प्रावीजन करे कि चाहे प्राइवेट कारखाना हो या पबलिक कारखाना हो उसके लिए जो वह बिजली पैदा करता है उसमें से एक खास हिस्सा एग्रीकल्चर के लिए देना लाजिमी होना चाहिए। आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि एक महीने में हो जायेगा। मैं कहता हूंकि आप एक साल में भी दे दें तो हम अपने आप को खुशकिस्मत समझेंगे। लोग सालहा साल ट्यूब वैल के लिये बिजली पाने की कोशिश करते रहते हैं लेकिन उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती। कहते हैं कि इस लाइन से नफा नहीं हो सकता इसलिए हम नहीं दे सकते। आप सोचें कि लाइन पर एक किसान कैसे नफा दे सकता है। और जिस तरह से आपके कास्ट एकाउंटेंट लाइन की कीमत लगाते हैं उसको तो किसान समझ भी नहीं सकता। शहर में तो लोग एक सिस्टम बना कर इस चीज का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हू कि आप ऐसे हालात पैदा करें कि देहात में लोगों को बिजली मिले, और छोटे आदमियों को जो छोटी छोटी इडस्ट्रीज चलाते हैं बिजली मिले। बल्क सप्लाई वाले तो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बना लेते हैं। मैं उनका भी हामी हू। लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि हर केस में आप नफे का ही खयाल न रखें। जो हजार दो हजार किलोवाट बिजली लेने वाला नफा दे सकता है उतना बेचारा एक किसान कैसे दे सकता है। शहर में जो लोग बिजली लेते हैं उनको आप सस्ती बिजली देते हैं। पर जो आप किसान को बिजली देते हैं वह महगे दामो पर देते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में जो इतने ट्यूब वैल लगे हैं वे इकानमिकली नहीं चल रहे हैं, इसकी यही वजह है कि उनको बिजली ज्यादा दामों पर दी जाती है। इसलिए लोगो ने उस पानी को लेने मे इन्कार कर दिया। उनको अपनी फी फस्ल सौ या ८० या ७० रुपया पानी का देना पड़ता था जो कि उनके लिए इकानमिक नही होता। और वह मजबूर होकर पानी लेना बन्द कर देते हैं। मोहतरिम हाफिज साहब के सूबे मे भी लोगो ने ट्यूब वैल्स का पानी लेने से इन्कार कर दिया क्योंकि वह उनको प्राफिटेबिल नही होता था। वे लोग बिना

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

पानी के अपनी फसलें पैदा करना पसन्द करते हैं बनिस्बत इस महंगे पानी के। इसलिए जरूरी है कि आप हिन्दुस्तान में एक रेट पर एग्री-कल्चरिस्ट को बिजली दें ताकि वह उसके लिये इकानमिक हो सके। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप यह पालिसी बनायें कि जिस इलाके में कोई बिजली का कारखाना लगे उस इलाके के लोगों को उसका एक खास हिस्सा देने के लिये उस कारखाने को मजबूर किया जाये। आप भाखरा डैम और रिहन्द डैम रोज नहीं बनायेंगे। आप अगर उन इलाकों के लोगों को इस वक्त बिजली नहीं देंगे तो उनकी आशाएं खत्म हो जायेंगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप यह गारंटी करें कि इन इलाकों के लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर बिजली मिलेगी।

इसके अलावा इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स में जो रैड टेपिज्म है उसको दूर करें और उनको इस बात के लिये मजबूर करें कि हमेशा नफे की ही बात न सोचें। अगर वह अपनी इफीशेंसी बढ़ायें तो उनको फायदा हो सकता है और उनको देहात को बिजली देने में नुकसान नहीं होगा। लेकिन आजकल जो यह लाइन इकानमी का सिस्टम है उसके मुताबिक तो उनको कभी बिजली नहीं मिल सकती चाहे आप कितनी भी कोशिश करें। चाहे मुहतरिम हाफिज साहिब कितना ही चाहें, जब तक यह लाइन इकानमी की चीज रहेगी तब तक देहात के किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिल सकती। एक कारखानेदार दस बीस तरह की चीजें बनाता है और उनको मुख्तलिफ कंज्यूमर्स को बेचता है, किसी चीज में उसको नफा होता है और किसी में नुकसान भी होता है मगर कुल मिलाकर नफा रहता है तो उसको नफा हुआ ही समझा जायेगा। इसी तरह से बिजली के कारखाने को भी किसी कंज्यूमर को बिजली देने में मुमकिन है कि नफा न हो लेकिन उसको कुल मिलाकर तो नफा ही होगा। उसे हर बात में नफा ही नहीं सोचना चाहिये।

मेरे दोस्त भक्त्या साहब ने कहा है कि काउंसिल में कंज्यूमर्स के भी नुमायन्दे होने चाहिएं। मैं भी उसकी ताईद करता हूं। लेकिन मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि उन नुमायन्दों में देहात के ट्यूब वैल वालों के भी नुमायन्दे होने चाहियें। मैं चाहता हूं कि स्टेट काउंसिल में और सैंट्रल काउंसिल में भी देहात वालों के नुमायन्दे होने चाहिए जो कि यह आशा लगाये बैठे हैं कि हमें भी बिजली मिलेगी ताकि उनकी बात पर गौर किया जाये चाहे उनको बाद में रिजेक्ट ही क्यों न कर दिया जाये। आज तो हालत है कि उन लोगों के नुमायन्दों को नामिनेट ही नहीं किया जाता। उनको तो तसव्वुर ही नहीं किया जाता।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो बिजली के डिसरप्शन का डर रखा है उससे किसानों को फायदा नहीं पहुंचा सकते। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी उसमें कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं जो अच्छी हैं और मैं इसलिए इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 5, 1959/Sravana 14, 1881 (Saka)

[Tuesday, the 4th August, 1959/13th Sravana, 1881 (Saka)]

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(1) A copy of notification No. G.S.R. 803 dated the 11th July, 1959, under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, making certain further amendments to the Indian Telegraphs Rules, 1951.

(2) A copy of Inter-State Water Disputes Rules, 1959, published in notification No. G.S.R. 765 dated the 4th July, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

(3) A copy of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959, published in notification No. G.S.R. 510 dated the 22nd April, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

(4) A copy of each of the following notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 531 dated the 2nd May, 1959 rescinding the Delhi Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1959.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 532 dated the 2nd May, 1959 containing the Wheat (Uttar Pradesh) price Control Order, 1959.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 533 dated the 5th May, 1959 making certain amendment to the Wheat (Regulation of Use in Roller Mills) Order, 1958.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 534 dated the 5th May, 1959 making certain amendment to the Punjab Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959.

(v) G.S.R. No. 551 dated the 9th May, 1959 containing the Sugar-cane Press-mud (Control) Order, 1955.

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(vi) G.S.R. No. 558 dated the 6th May, 1959 containing the Wheat (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959.

(vii) G.S.R.No. 559 dated the 6th May. 1959 containing the Uttar Pradesh Wheat (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1959.

(viii) G.S.R. No. 560 dated the 18th May, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958.

(ix) G.S.R. No. 561 dated the 11th May, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1958.

(x) G.S.R. No. 562 dated the 11th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1958.

(xi) G.S.R. No. 563 dated the 12th May, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1959.

(xii) G S.R. No. 609 dated the 23rd May. 1959 making certain amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Wheat (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1959.

(xiii) G.S.R. No. 614 dated the 25th May, 1959 making certain amendment to the Wheat (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959.

(xiv) G.S.R. No. 636 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.

(xv) G.S.R. No 637 dated the 30th May, 1959 rescinding the Punjab Sugarcane (Prohibition of Use for Manufacture of Gur) Order, 1959.

(xvi) G.S.R. No. 638 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain amendments to the Sugar (Control) Order, 1955.

(xvii) G.S.R. No. 641 dated the 27th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Inter-zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957.

(xviii) G.S.R. No. 642 dated the 28th May, 1959 containing the Delhi Sugar (Export Control) Order, 1959.

(xix) G.S.R. No. 643 dated the 30th May, 1959 containing the Bombay Roller Flour Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959.

(xx) G.S.R. No 644 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956.

(xxi) G S.R. No. 673 dated the 3rd June, 1959 rescinding the Milled Rice (Bihar) Price Control Order, 1958.

(xxii) G.S.R. No. 675 dated the 8th June, 1959 making certain amendments to the Rice and Paddy (Madras) Price Control Order, 1959.

(xxiii) G.S.R. No. 676 dated the 9th June, 1959 containing the Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959.

(xxiv) G.S.R. No. 690 dated the 13th June, 1959 containing the Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Product) Price Control Order, 1959.

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(xxv) G.S.R. No. 691 dated the 15th June, 1959 rescinding the Punjab Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959.

(xxvi) G.S.R. No. 692 dated the 15th June, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1958.

(xxvii) G S R. No. 693 dated the 15th June, 1959 containing the Delhi (Restriction on Imports of Wheat Atta) Order, 1959

(xxviii) G S R No 708 dated the 20th June, 1959 making certain amendment to the Rice and Paddy (Madras) Price Control Order, 1959.

(xxix) G S R No 712 dated the 16th June, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Wheat Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order 1959

(xxx) G S R No 713 dated the 20th June 1959 containing the Uttar Pradesh Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat, Order, 1959.

(xxxi) G.S.R No 736 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice and Paddy (Madras) Price Control Order, 1959

(xxxii) G.S.R No 737 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Bihar Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1957.

(xxxiii) G.S.R. No 738 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1958.

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(xxxiv) G S.R. No. 739 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain further amendments to the West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1958.

(xxxv) G.S.R. No. 740 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain amendment to the Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorized Sale) Order, 1958.

(xxxvi) G.S.R. No. 741 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Madhya Pradesh Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957.

(xxxvii) G S.R No. 742 dated the 27th June, 1959 making certain amendments to the Orissa Rice (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1957.

(xxxviii) G.S R No. 747 dated the 29th June, 1959 containing the Bombay Sugar (Export Control) Order, 1959

(xxxix) G.S R. No. 771 dated the 4th July, 1959 making certain amendment to the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control Order, 1958

(xl) G S R No 772 dated the 4th July, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958.

(xli) G S R No. 773 dated the 4th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Rice and Paddy (Mysore) Price Control Order, 1959

(xlii) G S R. No. 774 dated the 4th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Rice and Paddy (Kerala) Price Control Order, 1959.

(xliii) G.S.R. No. 775 dated the 4th July, 1959 making certain amend-

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ment to the Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959.

(xliv) G.S.R. No. 776 dated the 4th July, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956.

(xlv) G.S.R. No. 784 dated the 6th July, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restriction on Border Movement) Order, 1959.

(xlvi) G.S.R. No. 804 dated the 11th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959.

(xlvii) G.S.R. No. 805 dated the 11th July, 1959 containing the Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Order, 1959.

(xlviii) G.S.R. No. 806 dated the 11th July, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.

(xlix) G.S.R. No. 807 dated the 11th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Rajsthan Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959.

(l) G.S.R. No. 808 dated the 11th July, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice (Northern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1958.

(li) G.S.R. No. 809 dated the 11th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959.

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(lii) G.S.R. No. 810 dated the 11th July, 1959.

(liii) G.S.R. No. 814 dated the 8th July, 1959 containing the Indian Maize (Prohibition of Use in Manufacture of Starch) Order, 1959.

(5) A copy of notification No. G.S.R. 524 dated the 2nd May, 1959, under sub-section(3) of Section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, making cetain further amendment to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS . 396—400

(i) The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 9th April, 1959 to a Supplementary by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao on Starred Question No. 1770 regarding Abolition of Second Class on Railways.

(ii) The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) made a statement on the constitution of Informal Consultative Committees of Members of Parliament for Zonal Railways.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . 400—04

Thirty-ninth Report was adopted.

BILL PASSED . . 404—53

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Bill was concluded; and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed as amended.

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BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . 453—518

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim) moved that the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as reported by the Joint Committee be taken into consideration The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1959/SRAVANA 14, 1881 (SAKA)

Further consideration of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill as reported by the Joint Committee and passing of the Bill, and consideration of the Dowry Prohibition Bill for reference to a Joint Committee